

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MR. TAFT AND PARTY LEADERS TO TRY TO PUSH BILLS THROUGH

Busy in Holiday Recess Preparing Legislative Program Including Most Important Measures for Short Session

## TWO URGED MOST

Tariff Commission and Ship Subsidy Especially Desired by President—Compromise Proposed in Latter.

WASHINGTON—There will be 50 working days at the disposal of Congress when it reconvenes on Wednesday with thousands of bills pressing for consideration, and in the holiday recess the leaders of both houses have been at work with the President arranging a legislative program, as all of the important bills cannot be put through.

First will come the annual appropriation bills carrying something like \$1,000,000,000. The defeat of one of these would mean an extra session, which the Republican leaders do not want nor do the Democratic leaders. At the same time there are men in both parties who think it would be just the thing to defeat an appropriation bill, just as the sundry civil bill was defeated in the spring of 1897. There was an extra session then resulting in the Dingley tariff law, but the sundry civil bill would have made it necessary without the tariff.

It is said now that the opinions of party leaders on both sides will prevail and that the session will end March 4, with no more Congress until December following, when the Democrats will take up the tariff with the purpose of shaping the issues of 1912.

After the appropriation bills there come several bills which the President and his advisers are anxious to have made into law before adjournment. One of these is the tariff commission; another is the ship subsidy. The outlook for both is problematical. The Democrats in their caucus of Jan. 19 will outline their attitude toward the tariff commission question.

Champ Clark, the next speaker, heretofore has been opposed to the tariff commission plans of the administration. He and other Democrats are inclined to oppose a commission which is to report to the President rather than to Congress, holding that the constitution vests the authority for originating all revenue legislation in the House of Representatives and therefore that Congress should not surrender control over the tariff. If there is to be ship subsidy legislation it will be a compromise to establish the subsidy principle. It is apparent to the President that the Humphrey bill cannot be passed and so he has been

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## CARNEGIE, HERO FUND IN GERMANY AIDED BY KAISER

BERLIN—Under the personal supervision of Kaiser Wilhelm Andrew Carnegie has instituted the Carnegie hero fund in Germany, similar to the ones already working successfully in the United States, England and France. Mr. Carnegie has transferred \$1,250,000 to the commission in charge of the fund.

The movement has the patronage of the Kaiser himself, Wilhelm appointing the commission which is to have charge of the distribution of the prizes and pensions. In accepting the fund for the kingdom the Kaiser wrote Mr. Carnegie a long personal letter of appreciation, full of humanitarian sentiments.

The conditions and purposes of the endowment are similar to those of the "hero funds" previously established by the American philanthropist. A special provision is made for the education of the children of those who have sacrificed their lives.

The benefits of the fund will begin with the new year.

## SCHOONER NEAR CHATHAM AIDED BY LIFE SAVERS

CHATHAM—Crews from the Orleans and Nauset life saving stations have boarded a large loaded four-masted schooner with distress signals flying from her mizzen rigging. She had evidently just succeeded in anchoring about four miles off shore. The revenue cutter Cressman from Provincetown is expected shortly to aid the vessel.

The schooner's foremast, foresail and spanker have been blown away, the mainmast is in rags, and her mizzenmast is set with the lower part blown away, and the spanker boom gone.

NANTUCKET—The two-masted schooner Julia A. Berkele dragged her anchors Friday night and went ashore on the south side of the harbor. The vessel is light and an effort will be made to float her at high water.

## CANDIDATES IN CITY ELECTION DRAW FOR PLACE UPON BALLOT

List for Council Reads: O'Hare, Sheehan, Goodwin, Buckley, Mansfield, Collins, McDonald, Smith.

## THE INDEPENDENTS

Tammany Club for Two Names on Mayor's Slate, but Prefers Thomas J. Collins to T. F. Mansfield.

Drawing for places on the municipal ballot for Jan. 10 election, conducted by the election commissioners in the old aldermanic chamber this noon, resulted in two independent candidates and one Municipal League candidate securing three positions, members of the Fitzgerald slate getting fourth, fifth and sixth positions respectively, and other Municipal League candidates the last two places.

The official order of the ballot is as follows:

For city council: J. Frank O'Hare, 600 Fourth street; Joseph A. Sheehan, 36 Union Park street; Frank A. Goodwin, 986 Saratoga street; Timothy J. Buckley, 7 Lawrence street; Thomas F. Mansfield, 305 Havre street; John J. Butler, 47 Vernon street; Thomas J. Collins, 166 West Third street; Daniel J. McDonald, 28 Marion street; Ernest E. Smith, 148 Mt. Vernon street.

For school committee: Dr. W. J. Gallivan, 747 East Broadway; Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., 370 East Fifth street; Dr. Thomas F. Leen, 527 Beacon street; Mrs. Julia E. Duff, 5 Dexter street.

The Tammany Club, under the leadership of Congressman James M. Curley, has endorsed and will support Thomas J. Collins in place of Thomas F. Mansfield, who is on the mayor's slate. The organization also endorsed Dr. W. J. Gallivan and Mrs. Julia Duff for school committee.

The other two names on the mayor's slate, John J. Butler and Timothy J. Buckley, have been endorsed by the club.

## BURNING LIGHTER SINKS IN HARBOR WITH \$50,000 LOSS

Fire in the hold of the Metropolitan Steamship Company's lighter J. W. Walker caused damage estimated at \$50,000 to the boat and the cotton with which it was loaded, about midnight. Before the fire could be extinguished the lighter filled and sank. Between 700 and 800 bales of cotton, brought here by the steamer H. F. Dimock from New York were on the lighter waiting to be transferred to Mystic wharf, where the lighter was tied up, to be loaded on cars for the Lowell and Lawrence mills.

Marine adjusters Dillaway and Booth are at work determining the extent of the damage.

## ARRESTED IN HOTEL CASE.

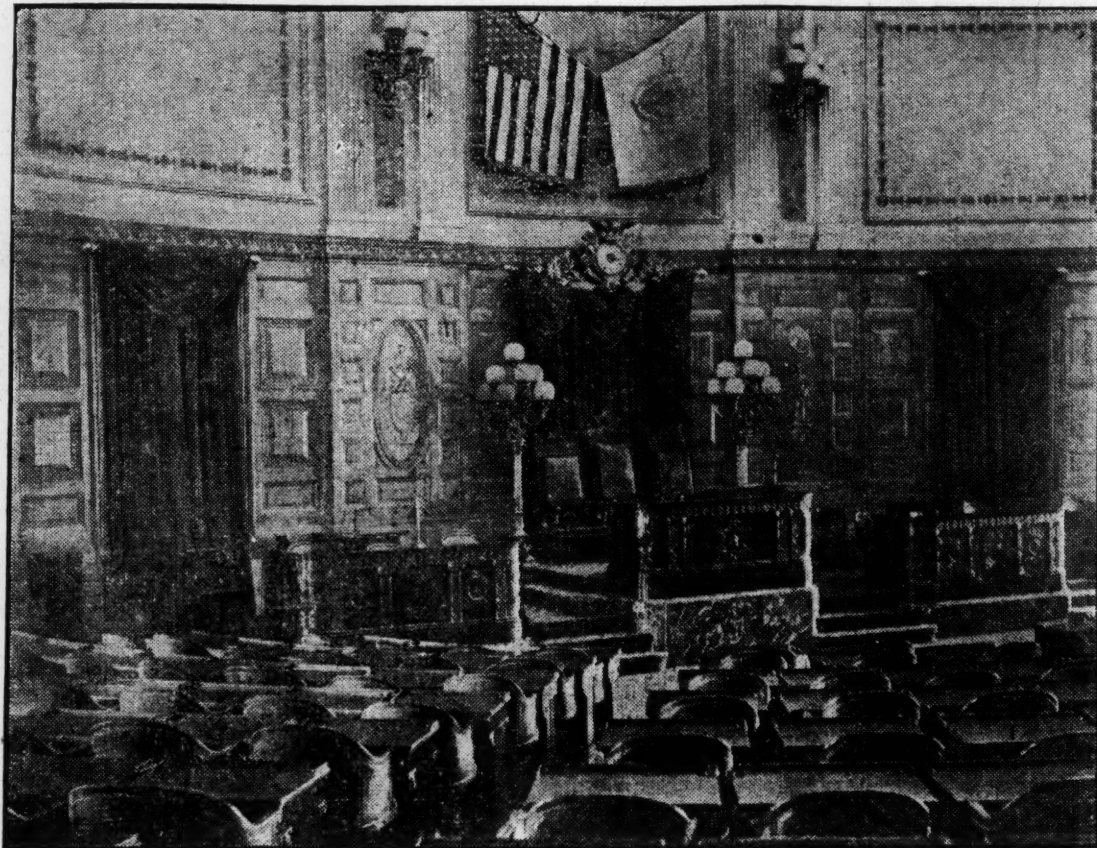
Harry O'Neil, alias Harry B. Clark, was arrested at his home, 5 Clifton street, Roxbury, today on the charge of the larceny of a diamond cross and two Boston & Maine railroad books, all valued at \$525, on Nov. 29, belonging to Guy Murchie, United States marshal, at the Hotel Bellevue.

## GIVING TROLLEY MEN GOLD



SCENE AT DISTRIBUTION OF ELEVATED ROAD'S PREMIUMS.

## INCOMING SESSION OF MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE PROMISES TO BE EVENTFUL ONE



CHAMBER OF MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Here on Jan. 5 Eugene N. Foss, Governor-elect of Massachusetts, will take the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address before both branches of the Legislature and about one thousand guests.

## DEMANDS ON STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU INCREASE IN MONTH

Apprentices and errand boys have been more in demand this month than they were in November, according to the report of the state free employment office, made public today.

More positions were secured in the skilled female department than in November, although the demand was less this month. Most of the demand is for factory help out of town. The unskilled female department reports an increased supply and a decrease in demand, the greatest call being for housework, kitchen girls and day cleaners.

Business in the skilled male department is reported generally better than a year ago, although unusually quiet since Dec. 1. An improvement is said to be possible after Jan. 1, 1911. Engineers, firemen and machinists predominate in the supply and large numbers of clerks, bookkeepers, chauffeurs and general mercantile help are idle. The report concludes that since there is a 60 per cent increase in the supply in the unskilled male list over Dec. 1, 1909, that a larger number are out of work this year than in 1909 at this time. Fully 30 per cent of the applicants were aliens who could speak little or no English.

## SHOCK FELT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. A sharp quake was felt here at 4:20 o'clock a. m. Dishes rattled in many houses, big buildings rocked and many sleepers were awakened, but so far as has been reported no damage was done.

## BOSTON ART MUSEUM SUCCEEDS IN LIGHTING UP LA FARGE WINDOW

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has solved the problem of successfully lighting the La Farge window. It has been set in a shadow box with about 20 electric lights behind it and stands close to the door leading into the La Farge exhibition in the north gallery.

This window is a beautiful example of La Farge's glass, illustrating his use of opalescent and corrugated glass and also the way in which he laid one color over another in order to produce the desired results.

The window is intended for a private residence—possibly a dining room—and the subject represents a young woman in crimson drapery holding a child on her shoulder while he plucks grapes from the vine above.

The background is deep peacock blue. This panel is placed in an architectural setting of warm, yellow, opalescent glass on which the pattern is developed in

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

## ELEVATED COMPANY DISTRIBUTES \$82,000 IN GOLD TO CARMEN

Eligible employees of the Boston Elevated railway were given rewards of \$20 or \$25 in gold pieces today, following the New Year's custom established by the company eight years ago.

The gifts aggregated about \$82,000 to about 3500 men, among whom were motormen, conductors, elevated trainmen, starters, station masters, inspectors and others.

Approximately 2500 men received a \$20 and a \$25 gold piece, and about 1000 the former only. About 20 per cent of the company's employees who have worked in the car service more than six months are eligible for gifts. Between 800 and 900 of the 5000 car service men have yet to complete six months with the company.

The amount given away today was about \$7000 in excess of any previous year's appropriation.

The Elevated company has distributed over \$485,000 among its employees for meritorious service. Every one who benefited to the extent of \$25 this season must have received a \$20 gift last year, and been, therefore, in the service of the company for more than a year and a half.

## BLOCK IS BURNED IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Fire in a large apartment block at 720 Main street, owned by George D. Moore of Arlington, caused a loss of about \$40,000 today.

The building, which was occupied by eight families, was badly damaged, the interior being completely burned and all of the tenants suffering heavy losses.

The blaze started in the cellar and worked its way through the roof, which collapsed.

## CITY DEPARTMENTS DEFICIT COVERED BY TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Mayor Fitzgerald authorized today, on the recommendation of City Auditor Alfred Mitchell, the transfer of \$26,107.58 from the reserve fund to various city departments, and \$16,250.08 from certain departments to others that are in need of funds to meet a deficit on the year.

From the reserve fund there was transferred to the health department \$6000; to the superior court \$14,000; to the municipal court \$666.43; also to district courts as follows: Charlestown, \$947.69; South Boston, \$17.75; Dorchester \$85.29; Roxbury \$96.59; East Boston, \$494.49.

Registry of deeds received \$3497.00, and the Boston juvenile court \$301.25.

From the children's institutions department to playgrounds \$5000 was transferred and from the infirmary department to the account of the steamer John Howard \$1041.79.

From the same department to the Boston almshouse was transferred \$3328. From the street lighting division of the street department to the central office, \$859.

## U. S. SUB-TREASURY GETS \$1,500,000 TO PAY WARSHIPS

This was one of the busiest days of the month at the United States sub-treasury. More than \$400,000 was paid out in the morning to employees in the customs service as their semi-monthly salary.

The \$1,500,000 which will be paid out to the returning warships was received from Washington and deposited in one of the vaults in the sub-treasury. It will be paid by Colonel Doty, assistant treasurer, to Paymaster Jordan of the navy, on Tuesday morning.

The custom house will be closed on Monday. The sub-treasury, however, will be open for business.

## BOARD CONFIRMS SALEM D. CHARLES

Salem D. Charles, reappointed as a member of the board of street commissioners, has been confirmed by the civil service commission, which body has had his name under consideration for two weeks.

Mr. Charles has been a member of the board of street commissioners since 1898 when he was elected by popular vote. This is his first appointment under the conditions of the new city charter and he will hold office for three years. James A. Gallivan, whose elective term expired last year, was the first to be appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald under the new charter. The civil service commission took two weeks for the consideration of each of these two employees.

## NORMAN PLASS TO DEMUR.

W. H. Garland, assistant United States district attorney, announced today that the Rev. Norman Plass, former president of the Redeemable Investment Company, Charles H. Brooks and John L. Trapagen, manager and treasurer, respectively, of the company, would not demur to the indictment returned against them charging fraudulent use of the mails. It said that the defendants would plead next week.

## Brookline Man Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives



JOSEPH WALKER.

## President and Presiding Officer at Deliberations Massachusetts Senate



ALLEN T. TREADWAY.

## BAR AND BOTTLE BILL MAY RESULT IN ISSUE OF FURTHER LICENSES

A change of policy is announced by the Boston licensing board as a result of the passage of the "bar and bottle" bill.

According to the commissioners' fifth annual report, made public today, they consider it will be advisable to issue additional licenses for places which under the former restrictions would be seriously affected by the new law.

The board says that the liquor dealers claim that they cannot abandon either the wholesale or the retail branch of their business without serious financial loss to themselves, their landlords and their creditors.

The board still adheres to its former opinion that under conditions heretofore existing there were too many licensed places in Charlestown, South Boston, East Boston, near the North station and in parts of Roxbury; but the conditions throughout the whole city will be so materially changed by the recent legislation that the former policy of the board as to the location of licenses can no longer be maintained without some modifications.

The board has already learned that it will have many requests from licensees for permission to buy an additional license on the ground that they cannot abandon either branch of their business without serious financial loss to themselves, their landlords and their creditors.

There are now two more licensed places in the city than a year ago.

## CHOSEN TO HEAD REPUBLICAN CLUB

Congressman Madison, a member of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee, was guest of the Essex County Republican Club at the annual meeting and dinner at the American House at noon today.

W. W. Lumpkin of Essex, private secretary to Congressman Gardner, was chosen president to succeed Joseph M. Peterson of Salem, resigned.

## GREAT AND GENERAL COURT FOR YEAR 1911 READY TO CONVENE

Election of a United States Senator and Congressional Redistricting Are Questions to Come Up.

## M A N Y PETITIONS

Several Commissions Appointed for Special Investigations Last Year Are Due to Make Reports.

The Great and General Court of Massachusetts for the year 1911, which will convene next Wednesday, has awaiting its consideration, aside from regular business, the election of a United States senator and redistricting the congressional districts of the state.

Politicians are awaiting developments at the State House with much interest. With a Democratic Governor at the helm and a Republican majority of only 12 in the Senate and 14 in the House, the influence of the Democrats is expected to be keenly felt and many close debates and frequent roll calls are looked for.

Previous to the convening of the two branches of the Legislature at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning the two parties will hold caucuses for the purpose of naming their candidates for the several official positions in both houses. The Republican caucus will be held at 10 a. m. at the State House. The Democrats plan to hold their caucus the night before.

Senator Allen T. Treadway of Stock-

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

## JOHN B. MOISANT, AVIATOR, IN FALL AT NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—Flying for the Michelin prize of \$40,000 offered in France for the longest distance flight in a circle, John B. Moisant, native of Chicago and former soldier of fortune in Central America, perished today when his aeroplane fell upon him at Harahan, 10 miles from this city.

Special grounds had been laid out at Harahan to enable Moisant to make a try for the Michelin trophy. Carrying a big tank of gasoline in his 50-horsepower Bleriot monoplane, he reached Harahan in safety. He landed almost immediately and reascended prepared to fly until late this afternoon, then to complete a spectacular record by a return flight to the aviation field here, when his machine became unmanageable. He was about 100 feet above the ground when the plane dropped to the earth.

Moisant was born in Manteno, Ill. Last September he completed a flight from Paris to London, after half a dozen delays, alighting at Crystal Palace. His daring flights at the outset, in which he crossed the English channel in his Bleriot monoplane and carried a 182-pound mechanic with him, aroused interest throughout the world.

He defeated Claude Grahame-White in a \$10,000 flight around the Statue of Liberty and return at the international aviation meet at New York last fall.

## NEW AIR RECORD BY CAPTAIN CODY

LONDON—Captain Cody, the British army aviation expert, today established a new English endurance and time record by flying 195 miles in 4h. 50m. Cody's flight establishes a new record for the Michelin cup and prize offered to the English aviator who makes the longest sustained flight in the United Kingdom in the year 1910. Cody is an American by birth, but is now a naturalized Englishman.

BRUSSELS—M. Lanser, the French aviator, left St. Quentin, France, at 9:15 this morning and arrived here at 11:40 a. m. Lanser started from Paris Thursday in an attempt to win \$20,000 for a trip from Paris to Brussels and return with a passenger. A despatch from St. Quentin yesterday said that he had abandoned the competition.

VERSAILLES, France—Lieutenant Caumont of the army aviation corps passed away Friday after a fall of 60 feet while testing a new monoplane. General Brun, minister of war, at once nominated Lieutenant Caumont for the Legion of Honor.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Archibald Hoggay ascended in his biplane late Friday in an attempt to break his world's altitude record of 11,474 feet. He attained an altitude of 10,575 feet, and then had to descend.



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# Leading Events in Athletic World



# Cornell Wins at Chess

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE WILL SOON OPEN ITS HUGE GYMNASIUM

Work Progressing Well on  
One of the Largest Build-  
ings of Its Class in the  
Country.

WILL COST \$150,000

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College is soon to open for general use one of the largest college gymnasiums in the country. This new building differs from all other structures of its kind in the country with the many new and novel ideas that are introduced. It is more than an ordinary gymnasium, in fact, it is an entire athletic field in itself. The main structure is 200 feet by 80 feet, with two stories and a basement, and on either side are two great wings which give the massive structure a frontage of 800 feet. The total floor area is 47,680 square feet or 12 times that of the old gymnasium.

The new building stands as a gift from the undergraduates and alumni of the college, for it is almost entirely from their contributions that it is being built. Dartmouth has for many years needed this new equipment to enable it to hold its place in intercollegiate athletics. Bissell Hall has for many years been inadequate for the present demands. It was built in 1867 by George H. Bissell, the pioneer in the development of petroleum. The graduating class was then considered a great boom. Two years ago John W. Bowler, director of athletics, thought that the time was ripe for a new building. He consulted President Tucker and it was agreed that if the undergraduates cared enough to contribute \$10,000 the college would sanction the work. Class meetings were held and \$11,000 was subscribed in four days. An alumni committee was then formed and contributions were solicited from the graduates. The building was to cost \$125,000, but subsequent additions have raised the cost to \$150,000. The trustees of the college gave \$25,000 and the rest has come from loyal Dartmouth men.

The construction of the building was begun two years ago by the building department of the college. The original designs were scheduled by Dr. Bowler and were then prepared by Charles A. Rich '75, the college architect, and the work of erection has been superintended by E. H. Hunter '01. Work has been considerably delayed by the difficulty of obtaining material at Hanover. The dressing rooms were finished this fall in time to enable the football men to use them and it was hoped to have the main hall completed in time for the basketball season. The games will not start here, but before the season is over the team may have the opportunity of christening the new hall.

The main building is in itself a complete ordinary gymnasium. In the basement there are dressing rooms and baths sufficient to amply accommodate the entire student body and faculty, too. On the main floor is a great trophy room which will be the pride of Dartmouth men. The walls of this hall are of brick and they will bear the names and classes of all contributors to the fund. Besides this room there are offices for the athletic council and the different managers. On the third floor is the main gymnasium hall, which is 200 feet by 80. This will be fully equipped with all modern apparatus and provides floor space for three basketball games at one time besides leaving room for a larger gymnasium class than the old building provided. At one end there is a balcony from which to view the games.

Conditions at Hanover are such that large indoor space is necessary. To fill this need the great wings were designed. They are to have earth floors and around them is a cinder track 62-3 laps to the mile and 10 feet wide. Running through the center and upper main building there is a straightaway track 220 yards long. Suspended over the cinder track is a board track of the same dimensions where short spikes may be used. The west wing will contain a full-size baseball diamond for early practice and will be marked off for tennis courts when not used for baseball. The east wing is to have a floor suspended from the roof 20 feet from the ground which will contain squash and handball courts. On the floor there will be appropriate spaces for all the field events.

A great number of students are in athletics at Dartmouth and already with the present inadequate facilities statistics show that over one third of the student body have taken active participation. Dr. Bowler looks for the new conditions to open up a new regime in the athletic life of the college. More students will turn to the new building for the systematic training and the athletic teams should prosper through this general development of the students.

**GIVE \$1,000 FOR EDUCATION.**  
TUPELO, Miss.—Eleven thousand dollars for negro education, to be applied to the work of the Mississippi Industrial College at Holly Springs, Miss., is the achievement of the negroes of Mississippi as reported recently at the Mississippi conference of the colored Methodist Episcopal church.

## CHAMPIONS FOR 1910

Athletic, all-round	..... F. C. Thompson.
Athletic, junior indoor	..... N. Y. A. C.
Athletic, senior indoor	..... Pastime A. C.
Athletes, I. C. A. A. A.	..... Pennsylvania.
Athletes, I. C. A. A. A.	..... Dartmouth.
Athletes, senior outdoor	..... Irish-Amer. A. C.
Athletes, junior outdoor	..... New York A. C.
Baseball, National	..... Chicago.
Baseball, American	..... Philadelphia.
Baseball, world's	..... Philadelphia.
Basketball	..... William. Minn.
Billiards, three-cushion	..... John Daly.
Billiards, 182	..... Willie Hoppe.
Billiards, 181	..... Willie Hoppe.
Billiards, 182 amateur	..... E. W. Gardner.
Chess, masters	..... E. Lasker.
Chess, international	..... England.
Chess, intercollegiate	..... Columbia.
Chess, triangular	..... Cornell.
Chess, cable college	..... America.
Court tennis	..... Jay Gould.
Cross country	..... Cornell.
Fencing, junior	..... F. Gignoux.
Fencing, college	..... Annapolis.
Fencing, college individual	..... A. K. Bainbridge.
Fencing, fells	..... A. K. Bainbridge.
Fencing, professional	..... J. R. Senac.
Fencing swords	..... D. Lehman.
Football	..... Michigan.
Golf, British amateur	..... John Ball.
Golf, British open	..... James Braid.
Golf, American open	..... Alex. Smith.
Golf, American amateur	..... W. C. Foxworth, Jr.
Golf, college	..... Yale.
Golf, college individual	..... R. E. Hunter.
Golf, women's	..... Miss Campbell.
Golf, Lesley cup	..... Massachusetts.
Gymnastics, college	..... Yale.
Gymnastics, college individual	..... G. Kelly, U. P.
Gymnastics	..... F. Jirasek.
Hockey, college	..... Princeton.
Hockey, club	..... New York A. C.
Lacrosse, college	..... Harvard.
Motor boats	..... Meadow Brook.
Pony polo	..... A. De Oro.
Racquets	..... A. Shaw.
Racquets, doubles	..... A. Waterbury.
Sculling, professional	..... R. C. Finck.
Sculling, intercollegiate	..... Cornell.
Sculling, Harvard-Yale	..... Harvard.
Shooting	..... Edmund Lamy.
Soccer, college	..... Columbia.
Squash, college	..... J. A. Misker.
Swimming, indoor college	..... Yale.
Swimming, outdoor college	..... Princeton.
Swimming, college	..... C. M. Daniels.
Tennis, indoor	..... G. F. Touchard.
Tennis, indoor doubles	..... C. R. Gardner.
Tennis, indoor women's	..... Miss C. Kutzoff.
Tennis, outdoor women's	..... Miss Hotchkiss.
Tennis, outdoor women's	..... Miss Hotchkiss.
Tennis, outdoor mixed	..... Miss Hotchkiss.
Tennis, doubles	..... J. R. Carpenter.
Tennis, clay court	..... M. H. Long.
Tennis, clay court doubles	..... W. F. Haynes.
Tennis, singles	..... F. G. Anderson.
Tennis, doubles	..... H. H. Hackett.
Tennis, college singles	..... P. H. Alexander.
Tennis, college doubles	..... Princeton.
Water polo	..... Yale.
Wrestling, college	..... Frank Gotch.
Wrestling, college	..... Cornell.
Yachting	..... Aurora.

## STAR ELEVENS PLAY SCORELESS TIE AT NASHVILLE

Captain Hamilton Fish  
Makes Brilliant Hundred  
Yard Run, but Is Downed  
Ten Yards from Goal Line

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Playing one of the most spectacular games ever seen on a local football field, Capt. Hamilton Fish's team of Harvard all-stars, composed of Harvard law school students, played the Vanderbilt-Sewanee stars to a 0 to 0 score on the Vanderbilt University field Friday afternoon. In spite of a muddy field the game was fast from start to finish, and the feature was the run of Captain Fish for 100 yards with a clear field, with only Neely Brown, the celebrated Sewanee player in pursuit. Browne caught up with Fish and downed him 10 yards from the Vanderbilt-Sewanee goal.

Harvard used forward passes to great advantage and played a magnificent defensive game. The Sewanee and Vanderbilt forces were assisted by Smith and Schultz, the Michigan players, and Fielding Yost, the Michigan coach, coached the Tennessee players.

McGugin, the Vanderbilt coach, played left guard for the locals, and did a great deal of brilliant punting. The summary:

VANDERBILT-SEWANEE.

Hager, Covington, receiver; J. G. Galloway, fullback; Tasslock, T. C. Felt (capt.), fullback; Smith, E. G., fullback; H. H. Hackett, fullback; E. G. Hackett, fullback; Long, fullback; E. G. Hackett, fullback; Stone, fullback; H. H. Hackett, fullback; Stewart, fullback; H. H. Hackett, fullback; Neely, fullback; H. H. Hackett, fullback; Edgerton, fullback; H. H. Hackett, fullback; Referee, Bradley Walker, Virginia; Umpire, Kern, Mississippi; Field judge, W. P. Irons, W. P. L. Time of quarters, 10 min.

## NEW CONTRACTS AND RELEASES

NEW YORK—Approval of the following National League contracts and releases is announced in an official bulletin issued tonight by President T. J. Lynch:

Contracts.—With Boston, Fred Tenney, as manager; with Brooklyn, Sheldon A. Lejeune; Jack Ryan, with Philadelphia, George Fiskert, George Chalmers, William E. Culp.

Releases.—By Brooklyn to Louisville (A. A.), Edgar Lennox; by Cincinnati to Detroit (A. A.), Michael J. Corcoran; by Philadelphia to Rochester (E. L.), Fred Jacklitsch.

## PHILADELPHIA'S SPRING PLANS

PHILADELPHIA—Officials of the Philadelphia National League baseball club have decided on Feb. 28 as the date on which the team will start for the spring training grounds at Birmingham, Ala.

Three weeks will be spent in Birmingham, after which the club will split up into two squads, gradually working their way north.

## CORNELL MEN NAMED.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Thomas F. Fennell, Republican candidate for state treasurer at the last election, and George Young of the Agricultural College, have been appointed alumni members of the Cornell football field committee, which will have charge of the football parties of the university. Capt. W. E. Munk of the football team is also a member of the committee.

## CORNELL CAPTURES TRIANGULAR CHESS TITLE AND TROPHY

Finishes Half a Game Ahead  
of Pennsylvania With  
Brown Far Behind—Fifth  
Victory for Ithaca.

## NAME NEW OFFICERS

TRIANGULAR CHESS WINNERS.	Won.	Lost.
1899—Pennsylvania	..... 6	..... 2
1900—Cornell	..... 5 1/2	..... 2 1/2
1901—Cornell	..... 5 1/2	..... 2 1/2
1902—Cornell	..... 5 1/2	..... 2 1/2
1903—Cornell	..... 5 1/2	..... 2 1/2
1904—Pennsylvania	..... 5	..... 3
1905—Penn-Brown	..... 5	..... 3
1906—Pennsylvania	..... 5 1/2	..... 2 1/2
1907—Pennsylvania	..... 6 1/2	..... 1 1/2
1910—Cornell	..... 6	..... 2

NEW YORK—In one of the most exciting finishes ever seen here in a similar match, Cornell wrested the championship title and trophy of the Triangular College Chess League from Pennsylvania in the final round of the tournament in the rooms of the Rice Chess Club Friday. Cornell finished one half game ahead of the Philadelphia representatives, with Brown a poor third.

Frank T. Perkins of Mt. Vernon and Arthur Ehrlich of Brooklyn, both members of the winning team, won games in the final round, thereby regaining the lead which the Quakers had wrested from them the day before. Both finished with scores of three points out of a possible four, making a total of six to the credit of the Cornell team at the close of the tournament.

Pennsylvania was a close second with 5 1/2 points, as a result of the fine playing of Norman T. Whitaker, who made a clean score of four straight victories, including defeats of both the Cornell representatives. His partner, M. Teitelbaum, however, could not keep this pace, and added 1 1/2 points. Brown finished with 2 1/2 of a point, which was scored by F. H. Guild against Teitelbaum in the opening round.

This is Cornell's fifth victory in 12 tournaments, winning thereby the second leg on the third trophy placed in competition by Prof. I. L. Rice, who has been re-elected to the presidency of the Triangular league. The pairings, openings and results of the final round follow:

Board 1—Whitaker, Pennsylvania, vs. Ehrlich, Cornell; center gambit. Won by Whitaker in 20 moves.

Board 2—Ehrlich, Cornell, vs. Guild, Brown; French defense. Won by Ehrlich in 41 moves.

Board 3—Teitelbaum, Pennsylvania, vs. Perkins, Cornell; Petroff defense. Won by Perkins in 25 moves.

The final standing of the players was:

Players	Won.	Lost.
Cornell.....	Perkins..... 3	1
.....	Ehrlich..... 3	1
Univ. of Penn.....	Whitaker..... 4	0
.....	Teitelbaum..... 1 1/2	2 1/2
Brown.....	Guild..... 1/2	3 1/2
.....	Bourne..... 0	4

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: Isaac L. Rice, New York, president; William De Visser, New York, vice-president; Herman Helms, New York, secretary; Hartwig Cassel, New York, tournament director; Norman T. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania, chairman.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the league in New York Dec. 26 or 29 next year.

## JOHNSON DENIES CHANGE IN MINORS

CHICAGO—If officials of the American association and the Eastern league appeal to the National Baseball Commission, which meets in Cincinnati next week, for higher rank, their request will be refused, according to B. B. Johnson, president of the American league and member of the national commission.

"I don't think the American association or Eastern league will ask to be promoted or to be permitted to withdraw peacefully from the National association," said President Johnson recently. The request will be denied, however, and if either of the leagues attempts to jump over the traces there will be something stirring in the ranks of organized ball."

## NAVY TO PLAY PRINCETON.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Princeton will play football against the naval academy next season on either Oct. 21 or 28. After considerable correspondence between the management of the two teams, a definite agreement has been reached that the game will take place on one of the dates mentioned. The schedule of the navy team will be a more difficult proposition than that of last season. It will open with Johns Hopkins on Oct. 7, and Penn State and New York University will be two of the midshipmen's opponents. Lehigh and the Carlisle Indians will not be on the navy's schedule next season. Lieutenant Commander Harris Laning has been re-elected secretary of the Navy Athletic Association. He is also officer in charge of athletics at the academy.

## TO TALK LEAGUE DATES TUESDAY.

CINCINNATI—Steps will be taken at the annual meeting of the national commission here next Tuesday to frame the schedules to govern next season in the American and National leagues. B. B. Johnson, president of the American, will confer with Messrs. Lynch, Dreifuss and Heyder of the National in an effort to map out the campaign.

## Brookline Golfer Who Has Made Fine Record in Pinehurst Tourney



P. W. WHITTEMORE.  
Brookline Country Club.

## FINE GOLFING MARKS PLAYING AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—The semi-final and final rounds of the seventh annual holiday week golf tournament of the Pinehurst Golf Club are being contested on the famous links here, and with such players as R. E. Hunter, intercollegiate champion, his brother Paul Hunter, Walter J. Travis and P. W. Whittemore, contesting for the president's cup, some low scores are expected before the trophy is finally won.

The strongest players had things pretty much their own way in the first and second match play rounds Friday. The features of the day were an afternoon card of 74 for Travis and a morning record of 32 going out. Robert Hunter won his afternoon match from William G. Freeman of Fox Hills on the home green, the last two holes being halved. The summary of the first division:

## PRESIDENT'S CUP.

First Round.  
E. W. Shipley, Dykers, beat Homer Boyer, Southboro, 3 up and 1 to play.  
Paul M. Hunter, Middleham, beat R. L. Ireland, Cleveland, Country, by default.  
P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, beat Julian T. Bishop, Brookline, Country, 6 up and 5 to play.  
Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, Country, 9 up and 8 to play.  
E. Becker, Woodland, beat J. T. Thompson, Springhaven, Country, 6 up and 5 to play.  
P. W. Whittemore, Fox Hills, beat R. M. Adams, Nassau, 3 up and 4 to play.  
R. E. Hunter, Brookline, beat R. S. Bottom, Fox Hills, 5 up and 4 to play.  
C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, beat H. P. Patterson, Plainfield, Country, 5 up and 3 to play.  
Second Round.  
Paul Hunter beat Shipley, 4 up and 3 to play.  
Whittemore beat Gillett, 5 up and 4 to play.  
Travis beat Becker, 4 up and 3 to play.  
R. Hunter beat Freeman, 1 up.

## CORNELL WINS FIRST HOCKEY GAME WITH YALE

New Haven Seven Puts Up  
Great Contest During Second  
Period, but Falls One  
Goal Short of Tie.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cornell won from Yale in a close and exciting hockey game before a big crowd composed largely of persons with collegiate affiliations here Friday at the Ice Palace, 4 to 3. This was the first game of the series of three contests which will be played at the West Side rink.

Cornell started with a rush, and by brilliant team play and perfect passing played all around Yale in the first half, and the period closed with the score 3 to 0 in favor of the Ithacans. Yale started out to even up matters in the second half, but after the Eli players had made several unsuccessful attacks on the Cornell stronghold the puck was shot down the rink to Scheu, the Cornell right wing, who scored a goal from a difficult angle.

Yale then started a rally which resulted in three goals being scored, but time was called shortly afterward, with Cornell playing a defensive game and Yale working on the aggressive. The summary:

CORNELL.	YALE.
Vincent, f.....	Harmon, f.....
Scheu, f.....	Merritt, f.....
Wagner (capt.), f.....	Cox, f.....
Crasswell, f.....	Loutrel (capt.), f.....
Warner, c.....	Sweeney, c.....
Smith, p.....	B. Brooks, p.....
Yale, f.....	Martin, f.....
Score, Cornell 4, Yale 3. Goals, Crasswell, Smith, Vincent, Scheu, Cox, Harmon, Warner, Becker, Marks, time 30 min. period.	

## ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY EXPECTS AN ACTIVE CREW YEAR IN 1911

Only Two Veterans Lost to  
First Boat With Many  
Promising New Men Avail-  
able for Vacancies.

## PLAN MORE RACES

ANNAPOLIS—Undergraduates at the Naval Academy are looking forward to the varsity rowing season with much interest and there is every indication of one of the strongest crews that has represented the navy for many years as well as good junior crews, including second and third eights, the fourth class eight and one or two fours.

The races scheduled with the University of Pennsylvania after aquatic relations had been discontinued for a half dozen years will be the chief feature of 1911. Pennsylvania will bring its varsity and freshman crews here May 6. The varsity and the first varsity crew will contest over the two-mile course, while the freshman and fourth class crews will pull a half mile less. The only other race definitely fixed is that with Columbia on May 13. However, it is likely that Syracuse and Princeton will both send crews to Annapolis, the latter probably a four.

There will be no race with Harvard this season, but negotiations are still pending with Yale, though the chances of a race were not great. There is also a correspondence in progress with Princeton and it is hoped that the latter will use its newly granted permission to arrange one or two races by sending at least a four to Annapolis. Syracuse will row at Annapolis if it straightens out its aquatic tangle and supports a crew as usual.

But two men have been lost to the first and second crews. Of the first crew Brown, bow, has graduated, and King, 4, will not be able to row. There remain Veenus, 2; Agrell, 3; Moring, 3; Griffin, 4; Johnston, 7, and Loftin, stroke. In the second crew Ainsworth, stroke, has graduated and Spencer, 6, has resigned. The following are still available: Booth, bow; Powell, 2; Whiting, 3; Meyer, 4; Fritz, 5, and Meigs, 7. Coach Glendon will also have the men who composed the excellent fourth class crew last season and a number of good men in junior boats.

The rowing squad will get several notable additions from other branches of sport. Douglas, the tall football tackle, basketball and lacrosse player, is going to make a strong effort to make the first crew this year. He abandoned lacrosse for rowing last spring, but did not get farther than the third boat. This season he is likely to do better. Brown, the big football guard from the fourth class, has decided that he will row, but whether Glendon can find a place for his 206 pounds is a question and he also needs to learn the art of rowing from the beginning. Dalton, the husky halfback who has been elected captain of the football team, and McReavey, the fourth class man who did such fine work in the backfield, are both inclined to take up the rowing game. Bath are wanted in other fields, however, Dalton as a hurdler on the field and track team and McReavey on the nine.

Richard Glendon, the coach, is expected in Annapolis about the middle of next month. Work on the machines and in the tank will begin at once upon his arrival and the crews will get on the water just as soon as weather permits.

## TWO CHANGES ARE MADE IN ENGLISH HENLEY REGATTA

LONDON—The annual meeting of the stewards took place recently and two innovations were agreed upon which should help to increase the success of the regatta. For the first time in many years it has been arranged to have the final day's racing on Saturday, thus enabling many to travel to Henley who could not do so on other week days. The regatta has been fixed for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The other innovation arranged by the committee was the adoption of a scheme which will give to spectators in boats an opportunity of purchasing subscribers' flags and of thereby contributing toward the expense of the piling and booming of the course which is necessitated by their presence.

## SPRING TRIP OF CINCINNATI CLUB

CINCINNATI—The itinerary of the spring training trip of the Cincinnati baseball club has been completed. After the team finishes its preliminary work at Hot Springs, Ark., it will open its ante-season games at Louisville on March 25. Among the scheduled contests are:

New York Americans at Cincinnati, April 1, 2 and 3; Cleveland at Cincinnati, April 4, 5 and 6; Detroit at Cincinnati, April 7, 8 and 9; Rochester at Cincinnati, April 10 and 11.

## RATIONAL GOLF By JASON ROGERS.

It is undoubtedly a valuable element in the average golfer's practical education in understanding the varied aspects of the game to have the privilege of studying from time to time the decisions of the rules committee on points of golfing law which are submitted to them from different clubs in the United Kingdom, says the London Field. Here, for example, is a curious case which not many players would be able to decide definitely offhand were the difficulty put to them, say, on the putting green of the home hole at the close of a match. The XV century Club mentions the case of two players in a match, each having played his second shot at a certain hole. One of the balls was found lying on the putting green, but the ball of the other player could not be found. He accordingly gave up the hole, and both players afterwards struck off from the next tee. The couple who followed them in the second round found the ball, which was presumed to be lost, lying in the hole. The player, therefore, who had given up the hole to his opponent on the ground that he had lost his ball had really holed out in two strokes. The point put to the committee for decision is, "which of the two players had actually won the hole?"

The answer is that the ball which is holed in the fewest number of strokes wins the hole, "except as otherwise provided for in the rules." It is therefore provided in rule 21 that if a ball is lost the player loses the hole, and as the player in the above case could not find his ball because, unknown to him, it was lying comfortably at the bottom of the hole and could not be found on search being made for it, the ball had to be treated as lost, carrying with it the penalty of a lost hole. It is undoubtedly a case of hard luck, but it has been by no means of infrequent occurrence. Instances, indeed, have frequently cropped up in the course of play in earlier years where even a ball which has been holed in one stroke has been treated as a lost ball, and with it the loss of the hole. The only remedy in a case where a player is approaching the putting green is to look carefully in the hole before he abandons the search for his ball. It is a prudent precaution, and it is really wonderful how often a ball at a blind-shot hole, or even on the flat, trickles gently into the hole and is found there, to the surprise as well as delight of all those who are taking part in the match.

Another point of interest bearing on the right of a committee to alter the handicap of a player during the progress of a competition is raised by the Hanger Hill Club. In a stroke competition a handicap player won on a Friday, and he started early the next morning to take part in a different competition. After he had started the committee reduced his handicap, and to this procedure the competitor objected. In this case the objection of player is upheld on the reasonable and proper ground that the alteration in his handicap should have been posted up in the club house before the hour fixed for the opening of the competition.

## PROPOSE CHANGE IN CRICKET RULE

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—An important change in the laws of cricket is proposed by the Marylebone Cricket Club. This new rule is being submitted to the counties, and if it meets with favor it will come up at the annual meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club in May.

The proposition is to omit the greater part of law 16 and substitute the following: "The 'No-Ball' becomes dead immediately on its being called. Two runs shall be added to the score under the heading of 'No-Balls.'"

The chief effect of this rule will be that whereas, under the old code, the striker may hit a "no ball" and thus score runs off it, under the proposed new rule the ball will be deemed out of play or "dead," the moment a "no-ball" is bowled and called by the umpire.

## DARTMOUTH MEN BEAT ALUMNI.

Dartmouth's alumni hockey team was easily defeated by the Dartmouth varsity seven at the Boston Arena last night, by a score of 9 to 3. The alumni was good for five minutes and after that the varsity players, well trained and able to skate fast, made a mark of the alumni goal. The game was too one-sided to be interesting and the second half found the play wholly around the alumni's net.

## SCHLEI SIGNS WITH NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—Catcher George Schlei signed with the New York National league club Friday for the season of 1911. He makes the twentieth man to get into line. Manager McGraw of the team received a letter from Pitcher Arthur Raymond in which Raymond promised to go to Dwight, Ill., next Tuesday.

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## THOMAS CAMPBELL, A BRITISH POET

First paper of a series which will consider the life and work of a writer called the greatest poet of his time.

It is strange to read that as the first quarter of the nineteenth century rounded to a close, Thomas Campbell was regarded as the greatest British poet of the time.

Burns, his countryman, had sung almost wholly to a Scotch audience; not many Englishmen having just then, keen enough vision to discern his genius through the haze of prejudice that obscured all literary objects north of the Tweed. Those "astonishing meteors," Byron, Shelley and Keats, had darted across the horizon of English poetry and disappeared, nor was it yet apprehended how much they had added to its poetical luster. Scott had turned to novels, Wordsworth and Coleridge were writing, but their fame had not dawned.

Campbell, although he was one of the first of the group of romanticists for whom Gray had opened the door, never agreed with the principles laid down by Wordsworth, and followed by Coleridge and Southey, but went his own way with an indifference that at times seems to have been tinged with contempt. Even with an editor's pencil in his hand, he was not concerned, as most of his contemporary editors were, with either eulogizing or attacking Wordsworth's innovations.

As the star of the latter rose more and more resplendent, jealousy might have tempted the eclipsed poet into criticism, but from such smallnesses he was free. He seems to have felt that his gift was his alone, and to have used it without torturing comparisons with the gifts of other men. It is well he did so, for his fame would have been no greater as a poet, and less satisfactory as a man, had he attempted to write in the channels through which Wordsworth's genius was voicing itself.

It would have been the style only that he could have imitated, the moral content was not consonant with his mentality. And it is this moral content, let us say what we will about art for art's sake, that gives Wordsworth his pre-eminence. It is the lofty thought, the constant putting off the cloud and the putting on of wings—that brings us back to the great Lake poet again and again, as we do not go to Campbell. Yet his was an original note, owing as little to his predecessors as to his contemporaries, and his touch with humanity was immediate and help-giving.

So, when Alexander Campbell and Margaret Campbell, both of the clan of Argyle, though not blood relatives, welcomed the birth of their tenth child, they were not wrong in looking upon the event as an auspicious one for their common name.

The poet himself was honestly proud of the feudal tie inherited from both parents, and on one occasion, acknowledged a gift by a poem—"On Receiving a Seal with the Campbell Crest"—containing these lines:

"So speed my song marked with the crest

That erst the adventurous Norman bore  
Who won the lady of the west,  
The daughter of Macaillon Mor,  
Ne'er may the scroll that bears it yield  
Degenerate thoughts or faithless words."

The poet was not born upon any family estate, however (his grandfather having sought his fortune in the city), but in a house on the high street of Glasgow, July 27, 1777. His father had gone to America in his youth and was for many years a merchant at Falmouth in Virginia. Upon his return to Scotland he engaged in a partnership with Daniel Campbell, whom he had known in America and whose daughter he married.

The family of the poet was connected with Virginia at several points. His father's brother, Archibald, went out to Jamaica as a Presbyterian minister early in the eighteenth century, and later to Virginia, where he founded an estate, leaving behind him several sons to continue his honorable name. One of these sons was district attorney in Washington's administration. This American line, however, was transplanted back again in the third generation, in consequence of the grandson inheriting family property in Scotland and removing thither. But three of the poet's brothers were also identified with Virginia—Archibald and Alexander, merchants and planters, and Robert, a merchant, who married Patrick Henry's daughter. The poet himself made more than one plan to go to America for a new home, but they all fell through and he never saw any part of the land he wrote about.

The American revolution well nigh ruined the prosperous firm of Campbell & Campbell, Virginia traders, and the poet's father was reduced to comparative poverty. The mother's executive ability and firm management made the slender income sufficient to educate the large family, but there was little to spare.

At 12, Thomas was entered at Glasgow University, where he was afterward lord rector for three terms, defeating Sir Walter Scott in his election.

Reminiscences are not bound to strict chronology, and right here one is reminded of a curious story told by Allan Cunningham of the day Campbell was inaugurated.

"It was deep snow when he reached the college green; the students were drawn up in parties pelting one another; the poet ran into the ranks, threw several balls with unerring aim, then summoning the scholars around him in the hall delivered a speech replete with philosophy and eloquence."

He was, as lord rector, the judge of these youths in all cases of grave discipline. He does not, however, appear to have forfeited their respect by his boyish act, doubtless prompted by the recollection of similar sport during his own student days, that had not been

lacking in pranks of various kinds. His record as a student was excellent at this time, and indeed, for many years after was to be, and to be distinguished as a Greek scholar, and this he truly became, being noted at the university for his Greek paraphrases, and continuing his study in later years.

He took honors and prizes. He studied Hebrew, and wrote the "Advent Hymn," which he afterward discarded from his published works as "no better than a Christmas carol," showing thereby a twofold denseness; for the hymn is superior to many poems he retained, and he who can write a true Christmas carol needs no other credential as a genuine singer.

After six years at the university he left it in order to put himself more quickly into the way of helping his mother and sisters.

He was not yet 22 when "The Pleasures of Hope" made him suddenly famous. (An ensuing paper will give some account of this and his other best poems.) With a part of the pecuniary proceeds he made a tour in Germany. This was rather an adventurous proceeding, with several wars in progress on the continent and he was actually "caged" at Ratisbon with two hostile armies outside the city. His letters written at this time are very interesting, from both a literary and historical point of view, giving as they do, glimpses into the writing of "Hohenlinden" and other poems, and of his meeting with Schiller and Goethe and his friendship with Klopstock.

After his return, the care of his mother and sisters devolved almost entirely on him, and whether doing stern task work, the earnings from which were used wholly for them, or sharing generously with them a legacy that afterward befell, he was always faithful to this filial trust.

A long sojourn in London where he was flattered and lionized seemed to turn his head not at all, nor take him from the tasks he carried on for others; but another affection sprang up and so threatened his leisure by consuming too much time in visits at a kinsman's house, that in 1805 he married this kinsman's daughter, Matilda Sinclair.

"The lady's name is Matilda, and we intend to live in a cottage," he wrote to a friend, "what more romance could you wish for? a poet, a cottage, a fine name and a fortuneless marriage."

His work now yielding him a moderately good income, he settled himself in great industry and content to domestic life.

But strangely enough, his best political work was already done, though neither he nor his admirers yet knew this. It has been matter of much speculation why this was so. Some misfortune of his domestic life doubtless had their part and some incongruous strains in his own temperament. As George Peter Patmore said:

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Today's Army Orders.

Maj. S. W. Dunning transferred from twentieth to seventh infantry.

Maj. W. H. Burnham transferred from seventh to twentieth infantry.

Maj. W. G. Penfield, ordnance, will visit works of the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., to inspect material.

Captain J. E. Eubanks, battery B, field artillery, Georgia National Guard, from Fort McPherson Garrison school to Fort Myer, January 31.

Captains Lewis M. Kohler, fourth cavalry, and Robert E. L. Michie, twelfth cavalry, to Fort Riley in January, for examination for promotion.

Capt. James E. Wilson, coast artillery, assigned to one hundred and forty-third company.

Capt. Harry W. Newton, coast artillery, detailed for duty with coast artillery reserves of national guard of Washington, to Seattle.

Capt. James Totten, coast artillery, from eighty-first company to unassigned list. On expiration of leave of absence Captain Totten will report to commanding officer, eastern artillery district of New York, for staff duty.

First Lieut. Sam P. Herren, retired, from Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael.

First Lieut. Manuel M. Garret, twenty-ninth infantry, from further duty with tenth infantry, to proper station.

Leaves of absence: First Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, twelfth cavalry, and Capt. Robert F. Woods, coast artillery, two months.

## Army Notes.

WASHINGTON—Interesting disclosures concerning the lack of economy in supplies, such as clothing and equipment, at various army posts, have been brought out by an investigation by the quartermaster general of the army. The amount of money invested in material of this sort has reached such a figure that General Aleshire was led to ascertain how much material was being carried in the various storehouses at garrisons.

General Aleshire finds that at a number of posts the supply of clothing and other articles is altogether excessive. It was steadily accumulated without proper regulation of its distribution.

General Aleshire has under consideration a plan which will require post quartermasters to maintain a specified quantity of material within certain limits. This amount will be regulated by the number of men attached to the garrison.

## Navy Orders.

Lieutenant C. W. Denamore, detached duty in charge navy recruiting station,

"Tom Campbell was a very good fellow and a very pleasant one withal; but he prevented Thomas Campbell from being a great poet, though not from doing great things in poetry."

Campbell's most distinctive work after his poetry consisted in his interest in Poland and his indefatigable efforts in her behalf. One who knew him well in the years after the fondly loved wife and children had passed from him, has written:

"He lived in the Polish chambers and all his talk was Poland. . . . A tale of a distressed Pole was his greeting, and an alms or a subscription the chorus of his song."

He founded a "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland" that for many years carried forward schemes of philanthropy for this people, and aided individual refugees in London. A writer calls attention to the fact that his activity in their behalf was productive of lasting good, while his denunciations of Russia passed unheeded—the never-ending lesson that while rage, even when translated "righteous indignation," spends itself in futility, love accomplishes.

One of the charming traits of the poet was his love for children and the almost excessive admiration they inspired. Often he would speak for days of some child seen on the street, and upon one occasion actually advertised as follows:

"A gentleman 65 years old, who, on Saturday last, between 6 and 7 p. m. met near Buckingham gate, with a most interesting looking child, 4 years of age, will be gratefully obliged to those who have the happiness of possessing the child . . . if he may be allowed to see her again."

No words were spared to make the advertisement respectful and responsible, but only spurious pleas for notice were returned, and the old man's friends were vexed with his unwieldiness. His "Lines on My New Child-Sweetheart" grew out of this episode.

None of Campbell's writing is in the Scotch vernacular, but his countrymen, with that Scottish love of kin that holds on to a relationship to its vanishing point, claim him, and find their pride in him to lie in his national patriotism, pointing out that his martial descendants are truly British in their fine ardor. He was a loyal Scotsman, but was the friend of all countries, especially of those that were oppressed.

His latest days were spent at Boulogne, accompanied by a niece whom he had practically adopted.

His memorial is in the poet's corner in Westminster Abbey. His name, too, lives among the names of poets, not of savants. The poetical inspiration that came uninvited is, after all, his remembrance, not the classical scholarship that was his chosen goal.

## Navy Notes.

WASHINGTON—Miss Mary L. Macon, daughter of Representative Macon of Arkansas, has been designated by the Governor of that state to be sponsor of the battleship Arkansas at the launching of that vessel at the shipyard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., on Jan. 14.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A company of midshipmen about 75 strong was hastily summoned from Bancroft Hall Friday to help the volunteer fire department of Annapolis fight flames near the water front. The midshipmen were commanded by Commander Louis M. Nulton and did excellent work.

## Movements of Warships.

Arrived—Paudling, Roe and Terry, at Havana; Solace, at La Guaira; Pennsylvania, at Mare Island light; Glacier and Navajo, at San Francisco.

Sailed, Leonidas, from Sewall's Point for San Juan; Tallahassee, from Norfolk for Washington; Yankton, from San Juan for Samana bay, Santo Domingo; Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, North Dakota, from Cherbourg for Guantanamo, Louisiana, Kansas and New Hampshire, from Weymouth, for Guantanamo.

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Near West

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Tremont St.  
Near West

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This was the ultimatum given by Chandler & Co. to a great New York manufacturer, and which he accepted because purchasers were few for so large a lot of very highest class of merchandise.

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The above purchase is a very large one—as it includes hundreds of Suits, Coats and Dresses. There is no question about the quality, as every piece is from one of the finest makers in the country and the purchase price is low enough to enable Chandler & Co. to offer, at once, to the ladies of Boston the largest assortment and lowest range of values hitherto known in a sale of the very highest class ladies' apparel. Included also are many pieces from Chandler & Co.'s own stock at equally low prices.

Of several hundred pieces the following are fair illustrations:

An Imported Gown, originally 115.00, for 35.00. Velvet Dresses in black and blue, regularly priced 45.00 to 58.00, for 25.00 and 35.00; a pink Velvet and Chiffon Dress, made to sell for 160.00, for 35.00. Embroidered Crepe de Chine Dresses sold earlier in the season at 40.00 and 45.00, for 25.00; Theatre Gown of broadcloth, originally 100.00, for 25.00. Beautiful French Lingerie Dresses, imported to sell for 75.00 to 90.00, for 35.00. About 30 new decollete Evening Dresses, formerly selling for 65.00 and 75.00, for 35.00. An embroidered Marquessette Gown, over cloth of gold, made to sell for 225.00, for 35.00. Six or eight French headed Chiffon Dresses, regularly 75.00 and 85.00, for 35.00. Etamine Dresses, regularly worth 50.00, for 25.00. French Lingerie Dresses, imported to sell at 45.00 and 55.00, for 25.00; other Dresses, odd pieces and small lots, 55.00 to 85.00, for 35.00. Velvet Suits, originally 75.00 to 95.00, for 35.00. Cloth Suits, value 48.00, for 25.00. Beautiful Velvet Suits, 65.00 to 85.00 qualities, for 35.00. Tailored Corduroy Suits, originally 50.00, for 25.00. Broadcloth Suits in gray and brown, made to sell for 48.00, now 25.00. Magnificent Broadcloth and Fancy Rough Cloth Suits, dressy styles, values 65.00 to 85.00, for 35.00. A Fur Trimmed Evening Wrap, originally 110.00, for 35.00. A long Broadcloth Coat, formerly 75.00, for 25.00. Pink Evening Coat, regularly priced 68.00, for 25.00. A magnificent green and gold Evening Wrap, originally 145.00, for 35.00. Two Fine Imported Broadcloth Coats, formerly marked 95.00 and 125.00, for 35.00; and many other items of equal interest and showing as great values.

ALSO 102 PLAIN TAILORED SUITS and COATS. The suits are in diagonals, serges and basket chevrons, with coats satin lined and interlined; black, navy and colors. The coats are of black broadcloth, full length, satin lined

25.00  
and  
35.00 } ALL  
16.50

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

## PLOTS TO SPARE.

"Don't seem to be any abandoned farms in Indiana."

"No; but if you are thinking of writing a novel, I can furnish you with an abandoned plot."

## MAMMA RULES.

Willie (aged six)—Say, papa, what is a king?

Papa—A king, my son, is a person whose authority is practically unlimited, whose word is law and whom everybody must obey.

Willie—Then, papa, I guess mamma is a king.—St. Louis Humorist.

## NEW JOURNALISM.

Customer—Have you any fly paper? Clerk—Yes, sir. Will you have the Aeroplane Journal or the Aviators Gazette?—St. Louis Humorist.

## AFTER INFORMATION.

Motlier (at lunch)—Yes, darling, these little sardines are sometimes eaten by the larger fish.

Mabel (aged five)—But, mamma, how do they get the cans open?—Ideas.

## COMMENDABLE POLICY.

Mrs. Stubbs—Why, John, the last time

ily that occupied this house left some old jars in the pantry.

Mr. Stubbs—H'm! Maria, that is a good policy.

Mrs. Stubbs—What is a good policy? Mr. Stubbs—Why, when you move leave your family jars behind you.—Chicago News.

## LAUGHTER PROVOKED.

"Oh, dear!" cried Mrs. Mason, seizing a spoon and bending over a dish on the supper table. "Here's a fly in my preserve."

"I'll bet he never got in a worse jam in his life," hazarded Mr. Mason, with the chuckle of a husband who rejoices in a momentary eminence over his wife.—Youths Companion.

## EARNED HER TITLE.

"Why do you call your hired girl 'Oriole'?"

"Well, you see she's awfully migratory."—Los Angeles Express.

## PACIFIC FLEET IN PORT.

SAN FRANCISCO—The cruisers West Virginia, California, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Colorado and South Dakota are here from the South. They are to remain for an indefinite period.

## JAIL SENTENCES INSISTED UPON IN "BATH TUB" CASES

WASHINGTON—Legal representatives of some of the individuals indicted as members of the so-called "bathtub trust" for alleged violation of the anti-trust act were refused clemency at a conference with the United States department of justice Friday. It was said afterward that jail sentences for those found guilty would be insisted upon.

The lawyers were headed by Rush Taggart of New York and included also William L. Carpenter and Leo Butzel of Detroit. They held an hour's conference with W. S. Kenyon, Mr. Wickersham's assistant, to whom the attorney general has delegated the whole matter with power to act.

The defendants will be expected in the United States circuit court at Detroit, Jan. 4, to give bail in the sum of \$4000 each.

One offer of compromise said to have been tendered by the visiting lawyers was in effect that the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company and other defendants in the civil action should appear before the United States circuit court at Baltimore and consent to the permanent injunction the government asks if the government would be satisfied with fines and no jail sentences in the criminal suits.

## FREE LECTURES SUNDAY EVENING IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — A course of free Sunday evening lectures on civic and public questions has been arranged by the social service committee and men's club of the Church of the Unity.

Some of the most prominent sociologists, educators and economists in the country will take part.

Speakers and their subjects are as follows: Jan. 1, "The Church and the Workingman," Alexander Irvine of New York; Jan. 8, "Municipal Inefficiency," Dr. William H. Allen, director of the bureau of municipal research, New York; Jan. 15, "The Schoolhouse for All the People," Dr. Henry Leipziger, supervisor of lectures for the New York board of education; Jan. 22, "The Spiritual Significance of Socialism," John Spargo; Jan. 29, "The Injunction in Labor Disputes," Prof. Eugene Wambaugh of Harvard University; Feb. 5, "A Substitute for Socialism," John Gahagan Brooks; Feb. 12, "The Initiative and Referendum," Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University; Feb. 19, "The Application of Organized Labor," speaker not announced; Feb. 26, "The Democratic Church-State of the Future," the Rev. Dr. J. C. Coffey of Boston.



## THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF FRANCES WILLARD SETTLEMENT



A SPREAD OF THE GIRLS CLUB AT THE WILLARD SETTLEMENT IN BOSTON.

### CHIEF OF BOSTON STATISTICS HUNTS CENT FIVE YEARS

ST. LOUIS.—At the closing session of the American Statistical Association convention yesterday Edward M. Hartwell, chief of the bureau of statistics for the city of Boston, reported that although he had searched the records for five years back he had been unable to find the exact point at which one cent disappeared from the treasury, and a new auditing committee was named to continue the search.

Closing sessions were also held of the annual conventions of the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association and the American Sociological Association. Taxation, socialism and conservatism were the subjects discussed.

Prof. William Morse Cole of Harvard said that everything that is wasted in the home causes the price of that article to go up. The wealthy man's unnecessary wear on automobile tires, he declared, took rubber overloads from the feet of the poor.

Mrs. Ella H. Richards of Boston was chosen a member of the council of the American Home Economic Association.

### FORM NEW BANK AT STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM.—A large Scandinavian-French bank has been formed here. It will be known as the Banque des Pays du Nord (Bank of the Northern Countries), and will start business in Paris at the beginning of 1911.

It will have a capital of 25,000,000 francs (\$5,000,000), subscribed chiefly by men interested in the Stockholm Enskilda Bank, Stockholm's Handelsbank, the Danskelandmands Bank of Copenhagen and Central Bank in Christiania. A French financier will be president.

### ARMY STATIONS TO USE WIRELESS

OMAHA, Neb.—Orders were received at the headquarters department of the Missouri in this city yesterday to cease sending army telegrams by commercial telegraph lines and to make use of the wireless system which has been installed here and in Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kan.

Stations also are being installed in the army posts in Cheyenne, Denver and other western points. There is a large volume of telegraphic communication between headquarters here and the army posts, particularly those in Kansas.

### LAWYERS SOCIETY COMING TO BOSTON

CHICAGO.—Boston was chosen Friday as the place for the 1911 convention of the American Bar Association, Aug. 29, 30 and 31.

The executive committee members who met were Edgar Farrer of New Orleans, George Whitelock of Baltimore, Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany, Charles F. Libby of Portland, Me., John Hinkley of Baltimore, Charles H. Butler of Washington, Ralph W. Breckenridge of Omaha and Lynn F. Helm of Los Angeles, Calif.

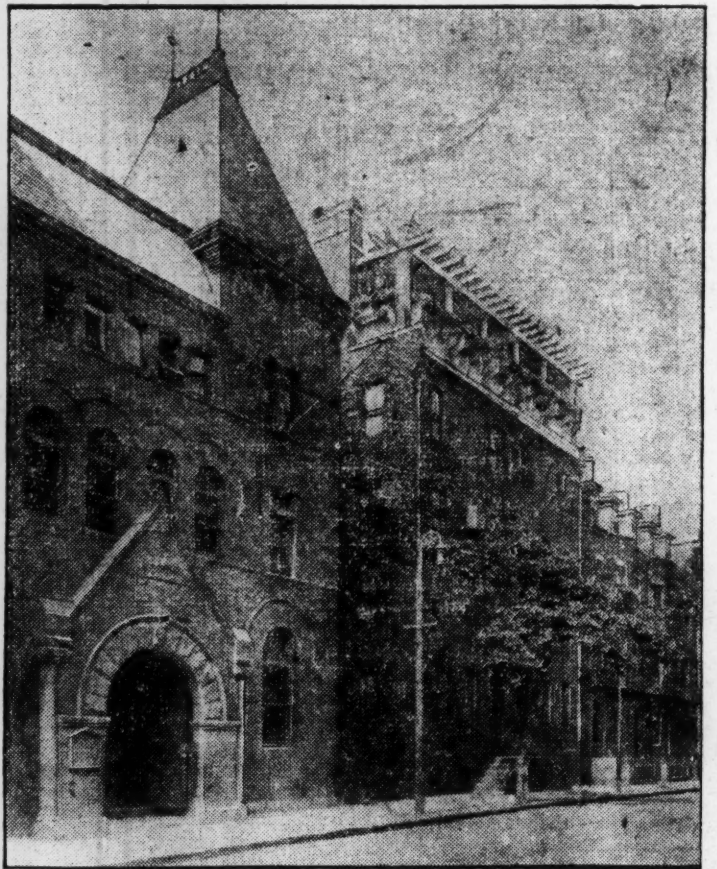
### BACHELORS CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Dorchester Bachelors Club, after a dinner at Youngs' hotel last night, elected the following officers: President, George A. Nelson; vice-president, Francis Cutting; secretary and treasurer, George Leary. The club has a membership of 37 with headquarters on Bowdoin street, Dorchester.

**HAIR GOODS**  
ONLY BEST MATERIALS USED  
**MADAME HAY & CO.**  
(Established 1867).  
Manicuring, Toilet Articles, Chiropody,  
Specialists in Facial Cleansing.  
145 West 12 Street, BOSTON.



WILLARD SUMMER HOUSE, BEDFORD, MASS.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE SETTLEMENT, CHAMBERS STREET, BOSTON.

### TEACHERS CLUBS FEDERATION PLAN GROWS IN STATE

A state federation of teachers' clubs is expected to be formally organized on the first Saturday in February, provided that before that time at least three clubs have voted to join.

A resolution to this effect was adopted Friday afternoon at an informal meeting in Boston University of persons interested in the scheme. Ernst Makech-nie of West Somerville, chairman of the executive committee, presided.

Reports received showed that the proposal to form such a federation was being favorably received throughout the state. The Somerville Teachers Association has voted unanimously to join and the executive committees of several other associations have taken favorable action, subject to formal approval at the annual meetings.

The sentiment was unanimous on Friday that the proposed federation is not simply a movement to secure increase of salary or adequate pensions, but will undertake in every way to advance the standards of the teaching profession in Massachusetts, and financial questions, including those of standardized book-keeping, will receive attention.

### ITALIAN RAILROAD MEN DISAGREE ON A GENERAL STRIKE

ROME.—A general strike of employees of the state-owned railways may be thwarted by dissensions among the men who are divided into two camps, one of which advocated violence, while the other, wishing to secure the promised increase of \$4,000,000 in the total annual wages, is concerned only with the manner in which the increase shall be distributed.

The committee of the railway workers has recommended to the men obedience to their leaders. It warns them, however, against precipitate action, declaring that the French premier, Mr. Briand, triumphed over the workmen in the last "general strike" in France because he succeeded in making the railway men prematurely start the agitation.

The committee says that in Italy the opportune moment for the commencement of a strike would be the beginning of the festivities of 1911, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as capital of the kingdom of Italy.

The order for a strike will not be given by telegraph or through men in motor cars, as was the case in France, but by a system that is being kept secret.

Frances E. Willard settlement at 38-46 Chambers street is observing its thirteenth anniversary today with an all-day program.

The house is open for visitors from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. A reception will be held from 4 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. in Sanborn hall, and in the evening there will be a spread in Pearson hall. Every one interested is invited to attend this observance.

The reception will be tendered by the board of directors to Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, representing the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Henry B. Day, representing college friends, Mrs. David R. Bannison, representing women's clubs, and Mrs. A. Z. Conrad, representing church co-workers.

The program after the dinner will be under the direction of Frank E. H. Gary, toastmaster.

After a solo by Mrs. Lucie Tucker Blake, two minute toasts will be given by the Rev. Reuben Kidner, Nellie F. Hill, the Rev. C. L. D. Youkin, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Myra L. Higgins, Mitchell Freiman, Caroline M. Caswell, Dr. Louise C. Purington. Solo will follow by Mrs. Blake, and the program will conclude with an address "The Girls of Other Lands: Their Needs and Possibilities," by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson.

The Frances E. Willard Settlement was incorporated in 1903. Besides its clubhouse and young women's home on Chambers street, it has a rest home and industrial center on Old Billerica road, Bedford.

Its object is to provide, maintain and support a home or homes for young working women or women earning very low salaries or those training for self-support who need temporary aid, and helping in any possible way those who are strangers and need assistance; also to establish, maintain and support a settlement for the social, educational and moral enlightenment and training of those with whom it comes in contact.

The president is Caroline M. Caswell, vice-president, Myra L. Higgins; secretary, Nellie F. Hill; treasurer, Nellie E. Cook; custodian of purchase fund, Charles E. Rogerson, 100 Franklin street.

The social settlement work is in charge of Nellie Frank Hill. The number of members in regular attendance the past year was 985; parents 25, young men 69, young women 116, boys 396, girls 379. About 500 others were present at the meetings of the 80 different clubs.

The young women's home is in charge of Caroline M. Caswell.

The 40-room house provides for 30 young women earning low salaries, and the settlement residents. An average of 100 different persons find a home during the year, and many transients are accommodated. For \$3 a week those earning \$5 or less may have board, heated room and laundry.

The Frances E. Willard House stands always for practical friendship and the girls often return for advice or assistance.

The Rest Home and Industrial Center is at Bedford. Myra L. Higgins is manager.

Llewellyn lodge, as it is known, is intended to meet a long felt need in supplying a temporary home for worthy American women.

In the summer the lodge will also be used for a vacation home for women and young women. The first season, July and August, 1910, was a success since 153 different friends ranging in age from 15 to 84 enjoyed the hospitality of the beautiful place. The lodge was visited by many transients. Price of board, summer or winter, ranges from \$3.50 to \$5 per week.

### CANADIAN CROP VALUE REDUCED BY \$26,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont.—A bulletin of the census office issued on Friday gives the area of field crops grown in Canada this year as 32,711,062 acres, and the value of crops as \$507,185,500, compared with 30,065,556 acres and a value of \$532,992,100 last year.

Wheat, oats and barley last year had an area of 18,917,900 acres, with a value of \$289,144,000; this year, with an area of 20,992,900 acres, the value is only \$248,738,300, a decline in value of \$40,405,700.

This is \$14,500,100 more than the decrease for all field crops, and a lower production of 18,591,000 bushels of wheat, 58,686,000 of oats, and 9,981,000 of barley, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on an area sown greater by 1,857,300 acres.

The production of fall wheat is 16,610,000 bushels; spring wheat, 133,379,600; oats, 323,449,000; barley, 45,147,600; rye, 1,543,500; peas, 6,538,100; buckwheat, 7,243,000; mixed grains, 19,433,600; flax 3,802,000; beans, 1,177,800; corn for husking, 18,728,000; potatoes, 74,048,000 and turnips and other roots, 35,207,000 bushels.

The yield of hay is 15,497,000 tons; fodder corn, 2,551,000 and sugar beets, 155,000 tons.

### SALEM OFFICER WILL BE RETIRED

SALEM, Mass.—Lieut. Col. John E. Spencer, commanding the second corps cadets, will send in papers Monday requesting that he be retired. It is conceded that the Salem officer will be retired with the rank of colonel. An election will follow in the corps, at which Maj. Charles P. Rogers is slated to be chosen to succeed Colonel Spencer.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE ADVANCE SHOWING OF

## New Spring Foulards

Designs and Colorings that will appeal to our New England patrons.

INDICATIONS point to a phenomenal demand for these goods the coming season, for which we have prepared absolutely the widest range of *Distinctive Patterns* in New England. The popularity of these fabrics lie in their *Durability, Attractiveness and Beauty of Design and Coloring*. Pursuant with our policy of showing "Nothing but the Best," our buyers have carefully selected the choicest offerings of the European and American marts.

## French and American Foulards

In the Finest and Most Exclusive Patterns.  
An unusual variety of designs to select from.

## "Shower-proof" and "Shedwater"

The two Premiere American Foulards  
*Elegant Distinctive Serviceable*

## Double Width Foulards

Designs and colorings adapted from the Prevailing Parisian styles as noted by our Silk Buyer on his recent European trip.

## Jordan Marsh Company

### MARTHA WASHINGTON EARLY HOME IS STILL DOING DUTY IN KENT COUNTY, VIRGINIA



HOUSE IN WHICH MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS BORN.

The house in which Martha Dandridge, who first married Daniel Parke Custis and later Col. George Washington, was born, is standing and doing duty today in New Kent county, Virginia, just below Richmond, on the banks of the Pamunkey river.

It is shown to be a pioneer structure by the nails, lumber, and style of construction. The building is a two-story frame dwelling, the walls of which rest on a brick basement wall five feet below and four feet above the surface of

the ground. The walls are 18 inches thick, save at the bases of the two chimneys, each of which is 5x6 feet, with an arch in the basement 6 feet high, 4 feet wide and 5 feet deep.

The lumber in the frame is white oak; the door and window casings are of poplar wood, and the weatherboarding is of hard pine. The nails were originally all hand-made, but several years ago it was found necessary to replace many of them, as so many had been drawn and taken away by tourists as souvenirs.

The rooms on the first floor are 10 feet high, 20 feet wide and 18 feet long. The reception hall is 12x14 feet.

### HELEN TAFT BALL AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON.—At the ball in the White House Friday night in honor of Miss Helen Taft, it was noticeable that the East room had been enlarged by the building of a small wooden house outside one of the windows for the accommodation of the Marine Band orchestra, which furnished the music.

This gave considerable more floor space for dancing than at previous White House balls.

The musicians' house, which looked like a large woodshed, was on the roof of the east colonnade of the executive mansion.

Among the guests were Miss Louise Taft, daughter of Charles P. Taft, brother of the President, who, with her father, arrived Friday as a White House guest.

Beautifully banked in the green and red rooms were vases full of rich roses, which the holiday season had brought to the White House. Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen received the guests in the Blue room.

### PERU IS URGED TO ARBITRATE

LIMA, Peru.—A joint note from the mediating powers, the United States, Brazil and Argentina, was presented to the government on Friday advising Peru to submit its boundary with Ecuador to The Hague tribunal.

The feeling here is that Ecuador will not accept the proposition and that war will result. The newspapers urge the government to prepare for hostilities.

The two countries were brought to the verge of war last spring because of their inability to reach a settlement of the border question which had been submitted to King Alfonso of Spain as arbitrator.

## Announcement



At the sign of the White Rabbit.  
Owing to an exhibition to be held in our Galleries in the near future,  
Beginning MONDAY, January 2nd  
We will have a

Clearance Sale OF ALL THE BEAUTIFUL Holiday Goods  
AND ALL SAMPLES OF  
TABLE WARE, ART GOODS, Etc., at Greatly Reduced Prices

**Bunkio Matsuki Corporation**  
2 Newbury Street  
At the Sign of the White Rabbit



## DISCUSS MEANS TO PROTECT NEWBURYPORT CLAM DIGGING



Proposal Is Made That City Lease the Flats to Individuals and Secure Law Requiring Reseeding.

### BOSTON THE MARKET

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Means are being discussed to preserve the Newburyport clam flats which have furnished the Boston markets with bivalves for many years.

It has been proposed that the flats be leased by the city to individuals and that a law be passed making reseedling compulsory.

The flats are decreasing in production because some persons persist in digging the smaller bivalves, known as "seed clams," and because of shifting tides which have submerged a section of the best flats the year round.

This shifting of tides is attributed to jetties built to deepen the entrance to the Merrimack river as a protection against the treacherous, Newburyport bar.

The flats furnish employment for nearly 200 men and if they continue to be depleted the outlook for Newburyport's clam industry is said to be problematical.



VIEWS SHOWING THE CLAM INDUSTRY AT NEWBURYPORT, MASS. The lower picture is of the diggers at work on the flats, the one above the jetties at Newburyport, and the pictures at the top the homes of the men and the process of shucking the clams.

A leading "clammer" here gives these reasons for present conditions:

"The increasing demand caused by a larger population and the clammer's tendency to place clams in every market within reach.

"The new law compelling dealers to

ship straight goods in sanitary packages.

"The market demand exceeds the supply."

Merchants say that the shipment to Boston have fallen off from 2500 gallons a day, to less than 1000 and that the shipments are decreasing almost daily.

## MANY CITIES IN STATE TO INAUGURATE NEW OFFICIALS ON MONDAY

Lynn Starts Commission Form of Government With Brief Exercises at the City Hall in Morning.

### EVENING RECEPTION

A number of Massachusetts cities will hold inaugural exercises Monday, when municipal officials for 1911 will be sworn into office.

A special program has been arranged in Lynn where a commission form of government will go into effect. Five commissioners will administer the affairs of the city instead of the old aldermanic board and council.

The commissioners will take the oath of office in the council chamber at 10 a. m., after which William P. Conner, mayor and commissioner of public safety, will make an inaugural address combining, as far as possible, his own and the views of the other commissioners. In the evening a public reception will be held at the city hall.

The first business of the new council will be the passage of an order officially instructing the city clerk and city solicitor to revise the ordinances and make new ones to conform to the charter.

BROCKTON—Mayor-elect Harry C. Howard and members-elect to the city council of 1911 will hold inauguration exercises in the council chamber at city hall on Monday, beginning at 10 o'clock.

Mayor Howard and other officers will receive the oath of office from DeWitt C. Packard, city clerk, after which the mayor will read his inaugural address. While it is uncertain who will be president of the board of aldermen it is thought that Alderman Lucius F. Churchill will secure the election. Councilman Stewart B. McLeod will probably be chosen president of the common council without opposition and Elmer Fullerton as clerk of the common council.

The principal contests concern the city solicitorship, in which the present incumbent, William G. Rowe, is opposed by former Councilman Winfield M. Wilbur, and the city physician's berth, in which Dr. Charles G. Miles is opposed by Dr. W. D. Ducey and Dr. P. P. Crimmins.

WORCESTER—Mayor James Logan will be inaugurated for a fourth term on Monday morning with exercises in the city hall beginning at 10 o'clock.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Shepard Knapp, pastor of Central Congregational church and Webster Thayer, attorney, will administer the oath of office to the newly elected members of both branches of the city council who will then follow with his inaugural address.

At the close of the inauguration the members of the board of aldermen and common council will adjourn to city hall and organize for the year. Congressman Brooks is to be elected president of the aldermen and Judge Edward T. Esty will be chosen head of the council.

SALEM—Inauguration of Mayor-elect Rufus D. Adams and the city government of 1911 will take place in the high school assembly hall Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The program will follow the lines of recent years. Clerk William H. Rollins will call the members-elect of the council together and designate the senior member, John J. Sullivan, to preside until the permanent organization is formed.

Fred B. Broadhead or Lewis F. Cass will be elected president of the council. William H. Colbert or former Mayor Arthur Howard will be chosen president of the aldermen. William H. Rollins will be elected clerk of the council. Mayor Adams' inaugural address will be of unusual brevity.

No appointment of city marshal is anticipated, as it is generally believed that Mayor Adams is favorable to the retention of Simon B. Harris, the present marshal.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Inauguration exercises on Monday will consist simply of the taking of the oath by the new commissioners and reading of reports of heads of departments.

The incoming municipal council will consist of Edwin H. Moulton, mayor; James W. Harris, Joe W. Bean, U. A. Killan and Roswell L. Wood, aldermen. The school board is made up of John W. Tilton, Dr. John F. Croston, Ralph E. Gardner and Herman E. Lewis.

SPRINGFIELD—With his inauguration Monday morning, Edward H. Lathrop, the first mayor to be elected to a two-year term in this city, will begin his duties. The inauguration exercises will be held in Memorial hall at 10 o'clock. The oath of office will be administered to the mayor by Judge Henry W. Bosworth, and the Rev. Neil McPherson will offer the prayer.

There is no opposition among the aldermen to the election of Ralph W. Wright of ward 8 as president of that board, and the common council will re-elect J. Frank Drake as its head. Mayor Lathrop will announce the reappointment of James L. Doherty as city solicitor, and Josiah Dearborn will be appointed assistant city solicitor, a new position.

LOWELL—Inauguration exercises will be held in the aldermanic chamber at city hall at 9 a. m. Monday.

## GILCHRIST CO

THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE

DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS

## January Sale Table Linens, Towels, Bedding, Etc.

Every price represents a saving made possible by the most fortunate purchases we've ever made. All new merchandise in unlimited quantities.

### Immense Purchase of Turkish Towels

The entire stock of one of the best manufacturers of Turkish Towels, comprising wash cloths, bath mats and towels, at 35% less than regular prices.

1049 Dozen Turkish Wash Cloths, slightly soiled on folds, in half dozen lots only, at 9c  
12½c bleached turkish towels, each 8c  
19c bleached turkish towels, each 12½c  
25c bleached turkish towels, each 15c  
30c bleached turkish towels, each 25c  
39c bleached turkish towels, each 37½c

### Table Linen

Bleached Table Damask, new floral patterns, Regular price 29c per yard. Sale Price 19c

Fine Bleached Mercerized Table Damask, 64 inches wide, handsome patterns, Regular price 50c per yard. Sale Price 42c

All Linen Bleached Irish Table Damask, 72 inches wide, open border designs, Value 75c per yard. Sale Price 59c

Extra Heavy All Linen Scotch Table Linen, 15½ yards wide, the most durable damask on the market today. Value \$1.00 per yard. Sale Price 81c

### Pattern Table Cloths

Mixed Lot Pattern Cloths, which we cannot match with napkins.

8-4x8-4 Cloths, worth \$2.50 ea., choice 1.95  
8-4x10-4 Cloths, worth \$3 and \$3.25 ea., choice 2.30  
8-4x12-4 Cloths, worth \$3.50 and \$4 ea., choice 2.80

Pattern Table Cloths, 24x24½ yards square, Regular price \$3.75 each. Sale Price 2.65

Pattern Table Cloths, 25x25½ yards, Regular price \$6.00 each. Sale Price 4.35

200 Dozen All Linen Bleached Irish Damask Napkins, 20x20 inches square, Regular price \$1.25 per dozen. Sale Price 1.00

415 Dozen Heavy All Linen Damask Napkins, a little off in the finish, but will come out same as other goods after laundering. 20x20 in. sq. Reg. price \$2.50 per doz. Sale Price 2.00

22x22 in. sq. Reg. price \$3.00 per doz. Sale Price 2.50

24x24 in. sq. Reg. price \$3.50 per doz. Sale Price 3.00

### Pillow Tubing

1000 Yards Celebrated Atlantic Pillow Tubing—Subject to slight mill stains, 42 inches wide, regular price 19c per yard. Sale Price 15c

45 in. wide, regular price 20c per yd. Sale Price 16c

200 Yards Fine Bleached Atlantic Sheet—24 yards wide, full piece, perfect goods, regular price 32c per yard. Sale Price 26c

### 2500 Doz. Diapers

Hemmed Parity Diapers—Subject to slight mill imperfections—at 25 percent less than regular price.

Sizes 18x30 in., reg. price 90c per doz., each 5c

Sizes 20x40 in., reg. price 90c per doz., each 6c

Sizes 22x44 in., reg. price \$1.10 per doz., each 7c

Sizes 24x48 in., reg. price \$1.25 per doz., each 8c

Sizes 27x54 in., reg. price \$1.60 per doz., each 10c

### White Goods

2300 Yards White Madras Waistings—27 inches wide, regular price 12½c per yard. Sale Price 8½c

1050 Yards Fine White Mercerized Poplin—Regular price 25c per yard. Sale Price 15c

1000 Yards White Madras Shirtings—Regular price 15c per yard. Sale Price 11c

### Blankets

11-4 Velvet Finished Blankets—Gray or Tan, with pink or blue borders, cut and finished single, regular price per 1.15

11-4 or Double Bed Size "Australian Brand" Blankets—Either white or gray with pink or blue borders, reg. price \$1.89 per pair. Sale price 1.40

## NEEDLE WORK IS ON EXHIBITION

LONDON—At the Imperial Institute, the London Needle Work Guild is showing a large collection of warm garments for men, women and children, the outcome of the work of the numerous groups, which go to make up this useful and practical guild. The total number of garments this year is 54,050, the group of which the Queen is president being at the top of the list with 15,333 different articles of clothing. The Queen is not the only member of the royal family who is interested in this work; Princess Mary has sent knitted comforters in pink and white wool and a little shirt for a baby's wear made with her own hands. The King has sent a large quantity of articles suitable for the equipment of emigrants, and Princes Henry, George and Albert show themselves adepts in the making of woolen comforters.

## CORNELL ALUMNI OPPOSING CHANGE

ITHACA, N. Y.—The board of trustees of Cornell University on Saturday will take action in regard to the development of the campus.

One proposal is to take away 15 acres from the 50-acre university playground, which was set aside in 1901 by the trustees, and for the grading and equipment of which the alumni have given about \$150,000. Those of the alumni who have learned of this move have strongly protested against this diminution.

office will be administered to John F. Meehan as mayor by Judge Samuel P. Hadley of the municipal court. The exercises will close with the mayor's inaugural address.

The city council will hold its first meeting after the inauguration for the purpose of choosing a chairman and clerk. It is expected that Frank M. Dowling will be reelected clerk.

QUINCY—Inauguration of the city government of 1911 will take place in the council chamber on Monday at noon, when Mayor William T. Shea will be inducted into office for a fourth time. The oath of office will be administered to the chief executive by Harrison A. Keith, city clerk. Mayor Shea's inaugural address will be brief.

A new president of the city council is to be elected and there are three candidates for the position. James M. Nowland of ward 1, Charles M. Bryant of ward 5 and Charles E. Cherrington of ward 6.

TAUNTON—Municipal inauguration exercises will be held Monday morning. Those elected to the council this year were N. W. Carter, S. A. Dudley, J. P. Dunn, C. P. Foster and Andrew McGlynn.

WOBURN, Mass.—Mayor Hugh D. Murray will be inaugurated for another year at 3 p. m. Monday. The Democrats have control for the coming year, only two Republicans having been elected to the city council, which will stand 13 Democrats and two Republicans. It is understood that James F. McGrath is to be selected for city treasurer to succeed John C. Buck, who has held the office for many years.

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Inauguration of the new city government will take place Monday morning at the city hall. Charles A. Babbitt, city mayor at Taunton, will be master of ceremonies, and the Rev. James M. Donnelly, chaplain, will read the opening prayer.

## Superintendent of City's Printing Plant Quits to Go to Boston Newspaper



MAJ. JAMES H. SMYTH.

Who has sent resignation to mayor after having put municipal institution on paying basis.

Maj. James H. Smyth, superintendent of the municipal printing plant, will quit on Feb. 1 to become the Boston Herald's assistant business manager. He has sent his resignation to Mayor Fitzgerald.

Major Smyth was appointed by Mayor Hibbard and as he had put the plant on a paying basis Mayor Fitzgerald retained him.

The mayor will promote Maj. William J. Casey, the general foreman, to be superintendent. Mr. Casey has been connected with the printing plant since 1897, and general foreman since 1902. His salary was \$40 a week. In the new job he will get \$3000 a year.

### RESTRAIN NEW YEAR THRONGS.

NEW YORK—In final orders for the regulation of the New Year's eve throngs, it was impressed upon the police that the use of "ticklers" and confetti would not be tolerated, or lock-step and flying wedge movements on the crowded thoroughfares.

## VOTE SELLERS MADE SENATE CANDIDATES PAY

WEST UNION, O.—Men with Senate ambitions it developed today were the favorite prey of the politicians and voters of Adams county, the latter of whom have been indicted to the number of nearly 1200 with more to follow.

Every man who ever ran for Congress in the district of which Adams county is a part, had to pay, Democrats and Republicans. No congressman was able by himself to pay the price, so money was sent into Adams county from the general national campaign fund and from the state campaign fund.

The vote buyers and vote sellers of Adams county had, in fact, four sources of revenue—the national fund, the state fund, the county fund and individual candidates.

Those who came from afar to vote got special rates for their votes. Seven former Adams county citizens who live in Cincinnati have been coming home regularly on election day.

## GIFTS OF \$142,604,338 MADE DURING 1910

CHICAGO—Featuring the fact that during the year 1910 Americans made public gifts of \$141,604,338, the Chicago Tribune today prints a compilation of benefactions.

Andrew Carnegie, with gifts of \$19,664,325 for the year, heads the list of givers. John D. Rockefeller with \$10,039,000, comes next; Mrs. Russell Sage, with \$3,888,150, is third, and J. Pierpont Morgan with \$1,040,000, is fourth and last in the million dollar class.

### DEDICATE HUDSON ARMORY.

HUDSON, Mass.—The dedication of Hudson's new \$50,000 armory last night was attended by nearly 1000 persons. The expense of the dedication was met by a sale of tickets. The invited guests included Gov. Eben S. Draper, staff and council, state armory commission, military committee of House and Senate, officers of the militia, members of Reno post, G. A. R., and women guests.

### J. W. GATES GIVES TO COLLEGE.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—John W. Gates, founder of the Port Arthur College Institute, recently announced an additional gift to the institution of \$50,000, following the formal transfer of the college property by the city of Port Arthur to the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

## CERTIFY NEW HAVEN RAILROAD'S LIABILITY COVERED BY ASSETS

According to the special validating commission, the aggregate corporate assets of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were sufficient on June 15, 1910, to secure the outstanding capital stock and indebtedness.

This finding of the commission created by the last Legislature to examine the railroad property is given in its report filed at the State House late Friday.

The validating certificate signed by Walter Perley Hall, George W. Bishop and Clinton White of the railroad commission, William D. T. Treffry, tax commissioner, and Arthur B. Chapin, bank commissioner, was in part as follows:

"This is to certify that the outstanding capital stock and indebtedness of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, as of June 30, 1910, which it finds to be the only practical date of ascertaining its indebtedness, were as follows:

"Outstanding capital stock, one hundred and four million four hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars (\$104,435,600).

"Indebtedness, two hundred and eighty-nine million seven hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents (\$289,711,863.63).

"And it further certifies that the outstanding capital stock, as of June 15, 1910, was one hundred and four million four hundred and thirty-five thousand six

## NAME SECRETARY OF BOY SCOUTS

NEW YORK—James E. West of Washington has been appointed executive secretary of the Boy Scouts of America, and will open new national headquarters in the Fifth Avenue building, New York, Jan. 2. Mr. West, an attorney, has served several years as secretary of the Washington Playground Association, and he organized and carried out the "White House conference on dependent children" during the administration of President Roosevelt.

The first annual meeting of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America will be held in Washington, Feb. 14.

## TUNNEL EXPLOSION UNDER EAST RIVER

NEW YORK—One man perished and five were injured in an explosion of dynamite in a tunnel 100 feet below the surface of the Astoria Heat & Power Company at Casino beach, Long Island, today.

The company is digging a tunnel under the East river, to carry gas pipes. There were many daring rescues, men going into the fume-filled tunnel to drag their fellows to the buckets in which they were hoisted to the surface.

## QUEBEC BRIDGE CONTRACT IS SET

OTTAWA—The Quebec bridge commission, which is charged with the duty of making the contracts for the erection of the new cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence to replace the bridge which fell in August, 1907, has completed its report with regard to the tenders for the new bridge, which were received on Sept. 30.

A report from Montreal says that the successful bidder is the St. Lawrence Bridge Company. This concern is said to be a combination of the Dominion Bridge Company and the Canadian Bridge Company of Walkerville, and it is said to have a working alliance with the Phoenix Bridge Company of Pennsylvania.

Each company tendering bids was allowed to submit designs of its own or to suggest variations in the design furnished by the government board of engineers.

## NEW MINNEAPOLIS CHARTER SOUGHT

MINNEAPOLIS—Business men of this city are to agitate the adoption of a commission form of municipal government to escape government by the socialist party. Thomas Van Lear, socialist candidate for mayor, ran with 1000 votes of the head of the ticket at the municipal election this fall.

J. A. Tuttle, president of the Commercial Club, will soon call a conference of business men to take up the question. Mr. Tuttle, who recently visited Des Moines, is in favor of adopting the "Des Moines plan."

## CHARTER UTILITIES MERGER

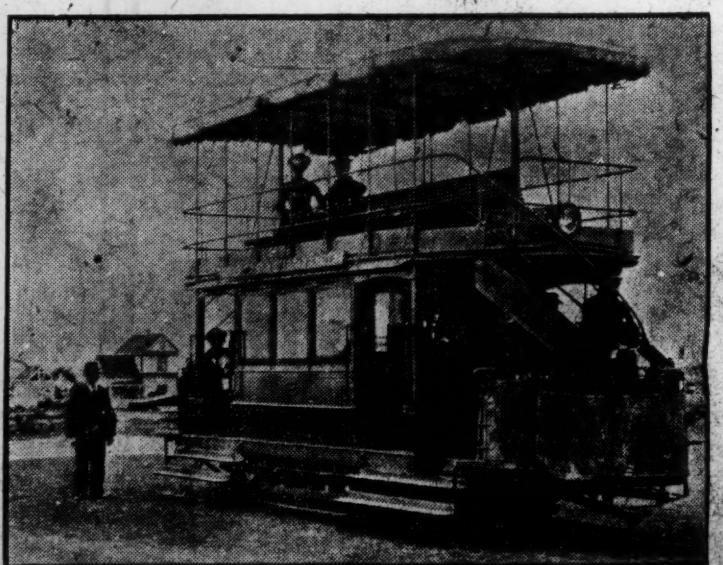
United Properties Company of California Aims to Control Oakland and Berkeley Cars and Ferries.

### BY DELAWARE LAW

WILMINGTON, Del.—The United Properties Company of California, with a capitalization of \$200,000,000 was chartered at Dover, Del., Friday night, for the purpose of effecting a merger of all the public utilities companies of Oakland and Berkeley, Cal., including the ferry line that connects those places with San Francisco.

The charter was secured by the Delaware Trust Company of Wilmington at the direction of Christian B. Zabriske of 100 William street, New York. It is the largest company ever organized under the Delaware laws.

The directors, who are from New York, San Francisco and Oakland, are F. M. Smith, W. S. Thevis, R. G. Hanford, Gavin McNab, C. B. Zabriske, W. R. Alberger and Denis Seales. Harry W.



OLD OBSERVATION TYPE OF CAR ON PACIFIC COAST.

Davis is the necessary resident Delaware director.

The purposes, as set forth in the charter, cover the equipment, construction and operation of railroads, steam

ship lines, electric light, power and traction lines, water for domestic purposes and irrigation, building and operating wharves, docks and warehouses. The fee paid the state is \$10,000.



## SIX THOUSAND ATTEND SHRINERS' FESTIVAL



THREE OF THE OFFICERS OF ALEPPO TEMPLE.  
Reading from left to right they are George A. Schackford, chief rabban; Charles C. Henry, representative to council; Charles A. Estey, potentate.

## GERMANY'S POTASH OUTPUT ANNUALLY IS OVER 6,600,000 TONS

Exports of the Mineral Fertilizer Amount in Value to \$35,000,000 Yearly and Promise to Increase.

Germany's imposition of an export duty on potash and the status of the resulting tariff dispute between Germany and the United States have focused public attention upon this agricultural chemical.

The extent of the industry is shown by a report upon Germany's potash deposits and mines, made by United States Consul Robert J. Thompson, who is stationed at Hanover.

Germany, according to his information, is mining more than 6,600,000 tons of potash salts yearly. Her exports of this mineral fertilizer already amount in value to \$35,000,000 annually, and by the opening of some 40 more projected mines the output may attain an increase of 100 per cent within the next decade.

The most remarkable feature of the potash industry is that at present Germany holds a world monopoly of this precious soil-rejuvenating product, and it is shown that her mines will continue to yield their wealth for hundreds of years to come, probably long after the exhaustion of her coal mines. Thus her potash mines are coming to be regarded as the unparalleled national treasure of the German economic world.

Many millions of dollars have been lost in the opening of unprofitable mines, speculation, and overproduction. Owing to the temporary disintegration of the great potash trust, or syndicate, the industry was for a short time in a very critical state, but with the renewal of the combination last year, its encouragement by the Prussian government, and the general improvement of financial conditions, it is again making great strides toward a stable business condition.

The first kali syndicate—kali is the general term used in Germany for potash—was formed in 1884 in order to regulate the sale of potash and protect the market from overproduction. The present syndicate owns or controls some 60 mines and it is reported will, within a few years, be operating not less than 100. It has 40 branch offices in Germany and abroad and issues extensive and effective propaganda in furthering the sale of its product for agricultural purposes.

It has been noted that through its advertising the sales have been increased about \$2,500,000 per year over the average amount sold before this phase of the business was attended to.

Hanover is the recognized center of the potash district, although most of the mines are south and east of that city. In the vicinity of the Hartz mountains, it is claimed that potash deposits are known to exist in Florida, also in China, but if these claims are true, the locations have been held secret and are known only to certain individuals.

Potash was first found at Stassfurt near Magdeburg. The formation of the potash deposits at this place was such as to show very clearly the different layers. Since the days of the old Carolingian kings salt mines and saline springs have been commercially operated here. In the middle ages deep wells were made and yielded their owners a considerable profit by the sale of the salt recovered. In 1797 the Prussian government bought the Stassfurt saline works, shafts were bored, and rock salt was found.

In 1856 a new colored rock salt was found, an unknown mineral, tasting bitter; the value being unknown it was thrown away as waste salt. Afterwards chemists discovered that the so-called waste salts contained magnesium and potash, and thereupon the chemical industries became interested.

Successful experiments were made, and very soon a flourishing chemical industry sprang up at Stassfurt. The original rock salt was neglected, there being a great demand by the chemical works as well as the agricultural interests for potash.

The potash deposits at Stassfurt stretch very regularly in the form of a saddle of 20 kilometers length, with layers extending from this saddle at both sides. In mining, potash is not obtained from above, but from below.

## Aleppo Temple's New Year Entertainment in Mechanics Building Said to Surpass Anything of Similar Kind in History of the Boston Organization.

Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held a New Year's festival Friday evening in Mechanics building, which was said by members to be the most elaborate affair of the kind in the history of the Boston Shriners and was attended by 6000 persons.

The throne was outlined in a crescent of 60 red, white and blue lights, and on each side there were illuminated columns. Four sphinxes guarded the dais. Holly and strings of electric lights wreathed the balconies and the floor was decorated with palms. Machinery hall was spread for a big collation and was decorated with flags and bunting.

Aleppo's band, Thomas M. Carter, leader, gave a concert and the patrol

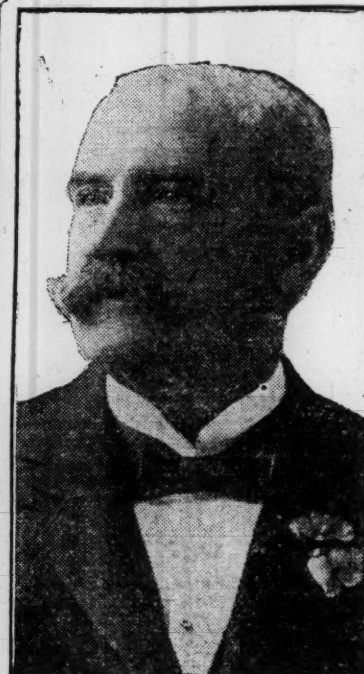
gave an exhibition drill under the leadership of Clarence H. Knowlton, with Augustus H. Hall, first lieutenant, and William H. Magrath, second lieutenant. The Aleppo Temple choir gave a short concert under the direction of George L. Tracy.

A novelty was "Scenes in Dixie Land" by a band of 50 colored entertainers in the songs and dances of the southland.

Dancing began at 9:30 o'clock and it was after midnight before the order was finished. The floor director was James D. Robertson, Joseph A. Bryant assistant, with Harold C. Spencer, Thomas R. Heath, Charles Woolley, Alfred E. Wellington, Herbert M. Dodge, Max M. Heim, Walter M. Perry and Roy A. Fay aids.

The details of the festival were directed by the following general committee: Charles A. Estey, George A. Schackford, Walter W. Morrison, James S. Blake, Francis H. Appleton, Joseph S. Work, Benjamin W. Rowell, James D. Robertson, Joseph A. Bryant, Clarendon E. Holman, Henry B. Perkins and Charles C. Henry.

At the annual session of the Temple held in the afternoon, the following officers were re-elected: potentate, Charles A. Estey; chief rabban, George A. Schackford; assistant rabban, Walter W. Morrison; high priest and prophet, James S. Blake; oriental guide, Francis H. Appleton; treasurer, Joseph W. Work; trustee, Benjamin W. Rowell; representatives to council, Charles A. Estey, George A. Schackford, James S. Blake (P. P.), and Charles C. Henry (P. P.); auditors, Henry N. Fisher, George H. Allen, Augustus C. Jordan and Alfred H. Hartley.



BENJAMIN W. ROWELL.  
Re-elected a trustee at Aleppo Temple by the Mystic Shriners of Boston.



(Photo by Chickering.)  
JAMES S. BLAKE.  
Who has just been re-elected high priest and prophet of Aleppo Temple.

## PORTUGAL IS QUIET FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS DENYING RUMOR

LISBON—Sen. Machado, the Portuguese foreign minister, received the foreign newspaper correspondents on Friday and declared to them that tranquillity reigned everywhere in the republic.

The financial situation, he said, was improving daily and discipline in the army and navy was perfect.

Contrary to reports propagated by enemies of the republic, Sen. Machado added, elections would be held in April and the people would be allowed the fullest liberty to take part in them. The minister said also that orders had been given to the telegraphic authorities to suppress all false news.

Sen. Machado denied that the British minister at Portugal had asked his government to send a warship to the Tagus.

WASHINGTON—The Portuguese minister said yesterday he had received from his government a cablegram denying that anti-government plots had been discovered in Portugal.

LONDON—Private advices received from Lisbon confirm the published statements that unrest and dissatisfaction prevail there, particularly among the working classes.

A rising against the provisional government, which was established after King Manuel had been deposed, is threatened. No outbreak has occurred yet.

The foreign office has received no word from the British minister at Lisbon indicating the existence of a critical situation in Portugal, nor has the minister asked that a British warship be dispatched to Lisbon, as reported.

It is noteworthy that these disquieting stories come from Madrid, whose news centers are in no wise necessarily mirrors of truth, especially where Portugal is concerned.

PARIS—Sen. Bandeira, the Portuguese charge d'affaires here, said he had received official despatches from Lisbon, the tenor of which indicated that calm prevailed at the Portuguese capital and that rumors to the effect that a revolution was impending were unfounded.

PASTOR GIVEN AUTOMOBILE.

STOCKTON, Cal.—To retain his services as pastor of the Manteca Congregational church, Rev. R. H. Sink, prelate of the Grand Lodge of Masons of California, was recently presented with an automobile by the congregation.

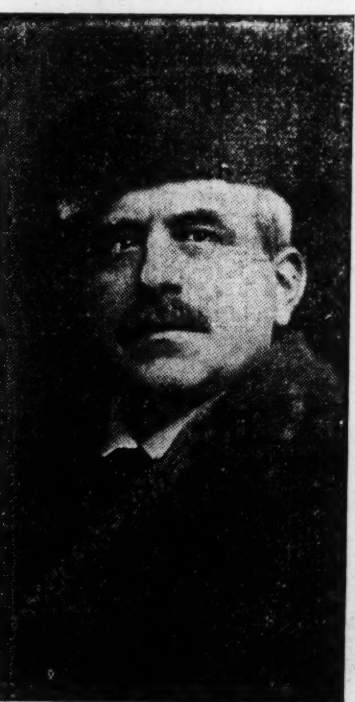
with blasting work and tunnels running diagonally upward. The ore is thrown into 300 to 1000 meters deep shafts and from the bottom of the mine hauled up through the main shaft.

On being elevated to the mouth of the mine the potash is despatched directly to the mill, where it is ground and sold as manure salt, or to chemical plants for further reduction. The majority of the potash mines are therefore combined with a chemical factory, chloride of potassium plant, and nearly all have railway connections.

## INDIANS JOIN COLLEGE STAFF

BERKELEY, Cal.—As a means of preserving the languages, legends, religions, traditions and lore of the North American Indians, the department of anthropology of the University of California has engaged the services of Achora Hungara, a Mojave Indian, and Captain Jack Jones, one of the interpreters of the tribe. The two Indians will hold positions in the faculty of the university.

## New Assistant Adjutant of Massachusetts Has a Long Record of Service



LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM S. SIMMONS.

Lieut.-Col. William S. Simmons, who has just been appointed assistant adjutant-general of Massachusetts, has a record of 30 years, 11 months and 28 days in the service. Although a native of Boston, Colonel Simmons received his first military instruction at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.

His initial enlistment was company D, first corps cadets, M. V. M., May 5, 1879, for three years. He reenlisted in the same organization Jan. 2, 1883, and has served continuously since, through the grades of private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant and captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simmons has been secretary of the service school, M. V. M., since 1907. This school has been mentioned at the war department as obtaining the best results of any state school for officers in the country.

Since September, 1909, the colonel has been acting assistant adjutant-general. His commission as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general bears the date Dec. 15, 1910. He also served as adjutant-general of the Massachusetts rifle team during 1906, 1908, and 1907.

## ALASKA PRODUCTION OF GOLD FALLS OFF \$4,000,000 FOR YEAR

WASHINGTON—Failure of the placer mines in the Fairbanks and Seward peninsula districts has resulted in a marked falling off in the production of gold in Alaska, says the preliminary statement of the geological survey upon Alaska mining conditions for 1910.

The production of gold during the year has been approximately \$16,360,000, compared with \$20,371,000 in 1909.

The geological survey experts do not believe that the future will develop any placer mines as rich as those that are now giving out.

Production of other minerals is increasing, but rapid development is hampered by the high cost of fuel and the fact that coal mines are not being opened in the territory.

Since mining began in 1880, Alaska has produced minerals worth \$186,000,000, of which \$179,000,000 was gold. The Juneau district is expected to produce heavily when new plants are installed.

WASHINGTON—Production of copper, lead and zinc from primary sources in the United States was greater in 1909 than in any previous year, according to figures issued by the United States geological survey.

The total output of copper from smelters was 1,092,951,624 pounds. The total quantity of lead, from all sources, smelted or refined in the United States in 1909 was 457,045 tons. The zinc production was 255,760 tons.

In the production of copper Montana led all states, with Arizona second, Michigan third and Utah fourth. The United States produced 38 per cent of the lead of the world and 30 per cent of the zinc.

## NEW STAR SEEN BY HARVARD MEN AT OBSERVATORY

Prof. E. C. Pickering and his assistants at Harvard College observatory, Cambridge, saw and photographed on Friday night the new star, discovered recently by the Rev. T. E. Estlin of Walsingham, Eng.

It is in Lacerta, in the northwest section of the sky, half way between the zenith and the horizon. The star is now of the seventh magnitude and losing brightness.

The photographs taken at the Harvard observatory of the star and its spectrum show 11 well-marked bright lines, a characteristic of most new stars.

## COAL COMPANY STARTS A TOWN

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—In furtherance of their plans for extensive coal developments north of Pottsville, some new operations having been in progress for more than a year in the vicinity of Hackensackville, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company has put on the map a new town. It is Mount Airy, the streets of which have been laid out on the peaked mountain near the corporation's big Thompson colliery.

A large number of new dwellings are to be erected for the constantly increasing number of employees necessary to operate the collieries in the Hackensackville valley.

## ORIENTAL RUGS DOMESTIC RUGS

## RUGS

In starting in the year as we do with a

## Mark Down Sale

We wish, in the first place, to express our deep appreciation of the most liberal patronage which the buying public of Boston and vicinity has given us since we entered the retail field. So generous has it been that our sales for the first eight months of our present business year (May 1st to Dec. 31st inclusive) show an increase of more than 100% over those for the corresponding months of 1909.

We should not make mention of this fact if it did not feel that the statement should be full of meaning to all who have Floor Coverings to buy, for there must be some real reasons why we have been able to make this unusual gain during a period when retail trade has been very disappointing to most merchants. And no small part of this increase is directly due to the kindness of our customers who, being pleased with their own purchases, have advised friends to come here.

But this rapid growth has demanded certain things—more room for various fabrics—additional lines—and a widening of lines now shown; in a word, a readjustment to meet changed conditions and increasing needs.

So on MONDAY we start this readjustment with

## A Sweeping Clearance Sale

which affects the majority of our lines. Rather than be handicapped by a slow, natural and drawn-out readjustment, we have waived all profits that we may hurry the desired end—crowding the sale into six days, for on January 9th we turn over one-half of our floor space to the workmen who start alterations.

The reductions, in every instance, are real—not born of imagination, and the reduced goods cover a very wide range of sizes, prices and fabrics, from the least expensive of domestic weaves to the finest of Persian Rugs, together with lines from our whole-sale stock that have reached a point where there are a quantity of Rugs in certain few patterns, but practically no assortment. The items below will give some idea of the values this sale affords. It spells opportunity for many.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS				DOMESTIC RUGS			
Shirvans, Beloochistans, Karabagh, Anatolians and Kabistans	Values from \$12.50 to \$20.00	Former Price	Red'd Price	Shirvans, Beloochistans, Karabagh, Anatolians and Kabistans	Values from \$25 to \$55.00	Former Price	Red'd Price
ROOM-SIZED ORIENTALS				ROOM-SIZED ORIENTALS			
No. Grade	Size	marked price	Former Price	No. Grade	Size	marked price	Former Price
528 Meshed	14.5 x 8.5	\$180.00	\$132.50	544 Mahal	14.9 x 10.5	\$200.00	\$145.00
531 Afghan	10.6 x 8.2	150.00	85.00	557 Mahal	14.1 x 11.3	275.00	185.00
530 Meshed	12.3 x 8.5	160.00	117.50	534 Mahal	13.5 x 10.0	325.00	220.00
525 Indian	11.2 x 8.4	150.00	107.50	530 Mahal	13.3 x 10.5	185.00	135.00
531 Meshed	12.3 x 8.5	190.00	140.00	548 Mahal	12.10 x 8.4	185.00	140.00
524 Meshed	10.7 x 7.5	150.00	105.00	540 Mahal	11.2 x 8.11	115.00	85.00
270 Afghan	10 x 7.10	150.00	90.00	DOMESTIC RUGS			
533 Meshed	12.5 x 9.5	235.00	175.00	QUANTITIES			
532 Kerman	14.3 x 9.11	450.00	335.00	No. Grade	Size	marked price	Former Price
536 Serapi	12.2 x 8.8	350.00	237.50	12.5 x 9 Couch Covers	7.00	\$ 4.50	
540 Mahal	12.3 x 8.4	200.00	132.50	1.6 x 3 Axminster	1.10	.85	
508 Serapi	12.11 x 9	275.00	200.00	3 x 6 Axminster	3.75	2.75	
527 Meshed	12.4 x 7.11	175.00	127.50	8.3 x 10.6 Axminster	18.00	13.75	
765 Mahal	11.6 x 9.4	165.00	105.00	3 x 10.6 Axminster	19.75	15.00	
531 Mahal	12.1 x 8.10	190.00	140.00	3 x 12 Axminster	20.00	15.75	
530 Mahal	11.2 x 8.11	135.00	85.00	9 x 12 Axminster	22.00	17.00	
817 Serapi	12.10 x 9.7	232.50	175.00	2.3 x 12 Axminster	5.75	4.50	
818 Serapi	11.7 x 9.10	197.50	150.00	2.3 x 15 Axminster	7.50	5.85	
567 Serapi	11.2 x 8.7	215.00	165.00	2.3 x 15 Axminster	7.50	5.85	
554 Mahal	14.5 x 10.3	190.00	142.50	3 x 9 Axminster	5.75	4.50	
547 Mahal	12.8 x 8.9	200.00	145.00	3 x 12 Axminster	7.50	5.85	
532 Meshed	13.5 x 10.1	350.00	260.00	2.3 x 4.6 Twistweaves	1.50	1.15	
540 Kerman	12.2 x 8.3	325.00	235.00	2.3 x 4.6 Velvets	25.00	17.25	
541 Kerman	14 x 9	435.00	335.00	4 x 12 Seamless Velvets	25.00	17.25	
535 Meshed	13.4 x 9.5	275.00	165.00	19 x 2.4 x 4.6 Twistweaves	1.50	1.15	
816 Serapi	12.2 x 9.1	235.00	175.00	9 x 3 x 5 Twistweaves	2.15	1.45	

The buying advantages we possess as a wholesale house, together with our whole-sale location (one block from Washington Street and Temple Place), carrying a very low rent, have a marked influence on our prices.

H. R. Lane & Co.

34-38 Chauncy Street  
Directly Opposite Ann Street

## CARPETS LINOLEUMS

## In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

Did you ever think how much may be conjectured of the possessor of a handkerchief by that handkerchief? Whether it be sheer or heavy, the expensive or the cheaper sort, there is something about the linen handkerchief that is superior to any other. It stands on its own merits, whatever they may be, and assumes no virtue it does not possess.

Pure Irish linen handkerchiefs are handled practically exclusively by the Linen Specialties Company, whose shop is in the Blake building at 57 Temple place. It is on the seventh floor, and an elevator goes to the top, and the situation is rather an advantage as it makes it possible to sell the goods at a lower price than ground floor rents would permit. They have been selling these handkerchiefs for men and women with an embroidered initial and hand-drawn hemstitching for \$1.50 a half dozen.

Other grades are 75 cents for the same number and still others \$3. In addition to those ready to use, stamped handkerchiefs for embroidering also are carried in stock. Not only handkerchiefs but many other fine linen things are to be found at this shop, jabots, collars, and fancy things of all kinds made of linen, both things that are made up and things that await the fingers of the deft needlewoman. Among them are novelties seen nowhere else.

The presence in town of the Shriners during the present week has given a special interest to the tiger's claw and camel which are distinctive emblems of that order and to the double-headed eagle, Maltese cross, crossed swords and crowns of the Masons. Although these orders are composed wholly of men, the wives, daughters and sisters of members wear the jewelry freely. They are made into watch fobs, pendants, scarf pins, hat pins, buttons and badges. The designs are particularly beautiful and might well be worn for their own sake even were there no significance attached to them. The jewelry store of George E. Homer at 45 Winter street, is a headquarters for all these things. He has the emblems made up in several unusual and very attractive forms.

It is more essential for a woman to have a good essential suit than elaborate evening frock. It is a great mistake to neglect the former for the sake of the latter. Natty little suits for street and business wear are being made by the American Mills Company, 67 Essex street, for the small sum of \$18. They are well made, of excellent material, the jackets lined throughout with Skinner satin, a lining whose name is its sufficient guarantee for wear and appearance. As the cloth in the suits does not pass

through the hands of a middleman, but goes direct from the mill to the maker, it is possible to sell the complete suit at a lower figure than if there were more people to handle and receive something from them.

The comfort of steam heat is too often modified by its effect upon the furniture. House plants also frequently do not thrive in the dry heat. These conditions can be overcome by the Savo Air Moistener which fits on to the back of any steam or hot water radiator well out of sight. The moistener is filled with water which heating and evaporating keeps the atmosphere of the desired moisture. The Savo is sold for \$2 by the Savo Manufacturing Company, Department R, 368 East 59th street, Chicago, Ill.

No house is so well heated but there are times when additional warmth is wanted quickly. It may be late at night when the fires are low and some member of the household still at his work or pleasure finds the heat not sufficient for his comfort. It may be that some room does not heat as readily as others, and almost every house has its one cold room; or it may be that an unusual degree of heat is wanted in some particular place. At such time the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is a most convenient little stove to have. It is invaluable in its capacity of giving heat quickly, and is safe, odorless and smokeless and will burn nine hours without refilling. It is finished in japan or nickel, is strong, durable and well built, built for service yet light. It is made by the Standard Oil Company, but sold by dealers everywhere. A stove like this starts many a morning right which otherwise might seem to have begun wrong through the cheerlessness of a cold breakfast room before the fires have been well started.

It is a great convenience to order a dessert, a pudding or a pie, cake or pastry to be made outside the house and delivered in time for the meal for which it is wanted, and be assured it will be good. The Oak Grove Creamery Co., 431-437 Boylston street, pays close attention to orders of this kind that they may give absolute satisfaction. Plain, fancy and fruit ices they make in any mold desired. Included in their specialties are biscuits and rolls of many varieties.

Since it has been proven that the broom is neither the only nor the best medium for cleaning carpets, thought has been busy devising a method that will bring the new discovery within the reach of all. The Dundee Manufacturing Company, of 46 Chauncy street has recently put on the market the SO-E-Z vacuum cleaner which it sells for \$8. The com-

pany will prepay the express on any order of these to any railroad point east of the Mississippi river. A premium goes with each sale.

Burrill's tooth powder is carefully prepared by the New England Laboratory of Lynn, Mass., so as to secure a perfect cleanser. It is aromatic, sweetens the breath and gives a pleasantly cool and refreshing feeling to the mouth and tongue. It is put up conveniently in bottles that are easily handled. It is sold everywhere.

Beginning today the Talbot Company of 395-403 Washington street, maker of men's and boy's clothing, is holding its annual clearance sale. Everything is marked down. Men's suits of \$32 and \$35 value are marked to \$25 and the \$12.50 suits to \$9.50. Overcoats are marked the same. These latter include the new convertible plaid blanket cloth overcoats. There is a special sale of evening clothes, full dress suits, tuxedo suits and dinner coats. One lot of handsome medium gray Scotch tweed raglan overcoats originally valued at \$30 are marked \$21.50.

Shopworn and counter-marred shoes are the present chief attraction at the Houghton & Dutton Company's store. A great quantity of seasonable footwear, but somewhat soiled and in broken lots, is offered at genuine bargain prices. Women's boots, men's slippers, rubbers and arctics in several styles and of good makes for men, women, boys and girls, are put in at low prices. Storm shoes for girls are reduced to \$1.49 and \$1.79 and for boys to \$1.89 and \$1.98. In addition to these are "Educator" boots in broken sizes for growing girls; children's felt slippers, women's party slippers, girl's boots, and women's oxfords, slippers, Juliettes and bogs.

Men, women and children alike will be interested in the sale that is going on at the store of A. Shuman & Co. While the sale is general, there are many remarkable bargains in small lots and broken sizes in all departments. For men, youths and boys there are suits and overcoats of all grades, all reduced to most attractive figures. Little sailor, Russian and Norfolk suits, Russian overcoats and reefers for little boys which were formerly \$8 and \$15 are marked at \$4 and \$10. The same values obtain in suits, coats, waists and hats for women, misses and girls. Men's hats, furnishings and shoes are all reduced and furs, umbrellas and leather goods are offered at 25 per cent discount.

A new hairdressing establishment—the Crown Hairdressing Parlor—will be opened in Keith's Bijou Arcade, 192 Tremont street. The proprietors are Mrs. Mary Lee, whose husband, Henry Lee, was known as an actor, and Mrs. Gertrude Bradford. Attention has been given to all the details that add to the comfort or convenience of patrons and several innovations which seem sure to please have been installed.



# L. P. Hollander & Co.

OUR GREAT

## January Clearance Sale

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Commences Monday, January 2

**Allen Hall & Co.**  
384-390 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

### Boston's Most Exclusive DECORATORS

Invite inspection of their unique, artistic novelties, decorative effects for wall coverings, hangings and furnishings produced by their own special processes; also antique and European seamless rugs; furniture in special designs.

Individuality of design and perfection of color to meet the most exacting requirements.

We have these unusual, exclusive effects for home furnishing at modest cost. Estimates cheerfully submitted to intending buyers. Correspondence invited.

We take this opportunity of thanking the readers of the Monitor for their patronage during the past year, and trust we may merit a share of their future orders. We wish them all a Happy New Year.



### Howard DUSTLESS DUSTER

The Only "Dustless-Duster"

No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it.

"No oil to soil."

You can get a full size duster by mail for 25 cents or a small sample free. There's "No Oil to Soil."

HOWARD



Reg. U. S. Patent Office.

HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.

161-C Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

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### JANUARY WEDDINGS

STERLING SILVER, single pieces or complete services. Comparison of prices and designs invited.

WEDDING STATIONERY; samples upon request.

**Magnard & Co.** 416 Boylston Street  
INCORPORATED Boston



Sample Free Write Today

A strikingly perfumed disappearing cream of snowy whiteness, free from metal, oil, grease; imparts transparent effect; is best foundation for complexion powder.

FRANCO-AMERICAN HYGIENIC COMPANY, Wm. M. Chase, President  
121 E. THIRTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

### Black and White for Spring

Black and white combinations, it seems, have not altogether palled upon the taste of the fashionable portion of humanity, since one hears whispers about them among the earliest hints of spring modes. Among the new things now being prepared for the season when nature puts on new life are smart white coats for the little folk, which are made of white linen or pique and trimmed with black velvet.

### To Clean Enamel

When the enamel becomes discolored, scour it with a damp flannel dipped in garden mold, then rinse it in plenty of water. In this way the cleaning is effected without causing scratches or other damage.

### Outlined in Black

Several pieces of colored embroidery, done upon natural-colored material and crash, were pretty, but, on the whole, ineffective. In fact, the result of long hours of patient work with needle and colored flosses was singularly disappointing. As an experiment a small piece was outlined in black, and presto! the entire pattern stood out with beautiful distinctness. The slender line of black had proved the one thing needful to add the finishing touch.

### Care of Jewelry

Occasional washings with warm water and soap and a soft brush keep pieces of jewelry in good condition without such frequent visits to the jeweler's. Of course certain gems and delicate settings cannot be handled too carefully.

### EMBROIDERED COTTON VOILES

Materials for lingerie dresses of coming season.

MODISTES over here know no end of their work, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. Every week there are exploitations of some new lines, combinations or fabrics. The world of fashion is assuredly an interesting place!

Embroidered cotton voiles will be the materials for lingerie dresses of the coming season. Many will be embroidered with white or colored porcelain beads when the heavy, padded embroidery is not used.

Little toques of fur are now built very high and worn very low over the head. Ermine, opossum and chinchilla are the favorite furs of which they are fashioned, and the owners wear these simple chapeaux with long velvet coats in the afternoon. Muffs carried with these wraps usually match the velvet of the manteaux and are trimmed with fur to match the hats.

A smart dress worn at a very exclusive luncheon the other afternoon was of black velvet veiled with white chiffon. Ermine formed a deep hem on the tunic and edged the half-length sleeves.

Black chapeaux trimmed with ermine is another idea for afternoon dresses.

For tailored suits there are shown models by Drecoll, Paquin, Bechoff-David

and the Ney Soeurs that emphasize the vogue for immense collars. Fancy a Bordeaux ratine with a large collar of chinchilla; or a black and gray striped ratine trimmed with a huge collar of black velvet and white corduroy, ornamented with smoked pearl buttons! Immense collars of colored satin and velvet are much used on the new suits. They promise a popular acceptance by the well-dressed.

For evening there is a decided favoritism being accorded to yellow in combination with all shades of green.

The most effective evening gowns are of cloth of gold with velvet figures, the entire foundations veiled with jeweled gauzes and chiffons. Some exquisite color alliances for formal occasions are peacock blue chiffon over orange brocade, cerise chiffon over silver gray, lavender net over an intense blue, both over cloth of silver.

Jabots trimmed with fur are used with separate blouses. Here is an idea for little left-overs after the fashioning of scarfs and muffs. Tiny bows of ermine, edgings of skunk fur combined with lace and plaited frills of net are displayed in little lingerie shops and in the greater establishments, that, being truly Parisian, consider nothing too small for their attention.

### SUCCESS IN DINNER GIVING

How won by hostess with limited means.

THE hostess who must make her wits take the place of money, who cannot afford to order the latest novelty from caterer or confectioner, can only escape the commonplace by her own contriving. She must make up by daintiness what she lacks in design, in flavor what she misses in decoration.

This is not so hard as it sounds—if a woman gives her personal supervision to the setting of her table for a luncheon or dinner and samples each article cooked before it is too late to add seasoning.

Besides seeing that silver, glass, and linen are immaculate and in their proper position, that the candles are icy cold so as to burn better, and the bonbon dishes carefully filled, the hostess arranges her own flowers. She may not be able to afford a florist, but with artistic fingers and a knowledge of colors can, with a few flowers, produce effects that only an artist can achieve.

A woman need not know how to cook a dish to realize when it is properly seasoned. She should insist upon tasting sauces, gravies, and soups to see they are of the right consistency and flavor. It is here that rather ordinary cooks slip up.

She will see that tomatoes are put in the oven two hours at least before they are to be used—in no other way will they cook properly—and that the heat is steady. She will likewise see that meat and poultry do not go in as early as is customary, only to stand and dry out.

Salads, oysters, fruits, jellied bouillons, celery, olives, anything that must be icy cold to be good, she will personally see prepared and on the ice hours before they are to be used. Hot dishes will be hot—not lukewarm. While it is harder to superintend that part of the meal, such stress will be laid upon heat for hot things and ice for cold that the cook is afraid to be careless.

The menu carefully planned and the food well cooked, a dinner may be ruined by poor service. The hostess gives explicit instructions, writes them preferably, so there is no possibility of the entree coming in on the salad dishes or the dinner plates being used for dessert.

The finger bowls are filled and on their plates before the meal starts; sherbet glasses are also standing on a plate with doily, ready to be filled. Plates for each course are arranged

in the order they are to be used. A well trained maid is supposed to attend to all such details, but—well, it is wise for the hostess not to take chances.

Besides these essential points in dinner-giving the hostess who must make much of little hunts up all sorts of artistic devices for serving her food. Her cheese is never the ordinary ball or square; her ices always have a novel touch in form or coloring; her salads are not commonplace in ingredients or arrangement. New York Times.

SIMPLE, straight-hung skirts, slightly fluted to a round waist line with a bertha, fichu or "baby" corsage, and short sleeves are the general lines that are expected to prevail next summer, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune.

Soft, coarse, semi-transparent cotton and linen materials, with an excessive quantity of lace and embroidery a jour and raised designs, will compose what is called washable gowns. The highest chic is to have the gown, coat or blouse embroidered after it is cut and fitted. When this is not possible a cunning use of fancy, open stitches, in combination with narrow frou-frou, accomplishes wonders in the way of concealing the joining of the decoration to the material of a gown. In this country, where hand work is cheap, square or round motifs of coarse but good lace are applied with admirable results to the finished costume; attached by thick, close, over and over stitches with heavy white linen thread, the material is then cut out beneath, and the raw edge turned back and sewed

flat. When the linen or muslin of the costume is a different shade of white from the lace or embroidered motifs the effect is enhanced. Motifs of Madeira embroidery used as trimming on white gowns, laid over a lining of pale pink, blue or green batiste, make a charming summer toilet with a wide-sash matching the lining in color.

More severe in outline will be costume, with a plain, straight skirt, set without fullness to the belt, and worn with a mull blouse and short-eton jacket of the material of the skirt. This little eton jacket, of past seasons, how pretty it is and how becoming! And to wear with white or colored costumes this little garment will be made in black and night blue silk and moire, trimmed with a flat lace collar and wide upturning lace cuffs on short sleeves. Lace, even real lace, is enriched with colored silk stitches and stitches of metal threads, distinctly ornamental when applied to the trimming of a gown, but as collars and cuffs the lace left unadorned is better.

Wise women who look ahead will finish this season their tunic gowns of frail diaphanous stuffs. They are likely to be quite out of the running next season. Indeed, the best gowned women of the present season have already discarded them for gowns made entirely of pretty soft, broadened silks, trimmed with a little lace on the sleeves and corsage, and fashioned after the simple lines of the gowns worn by the women of the revolution.

For the present, however, the tunic evening gown remains in vogue and the sweetest and most captivating color effects are gained by hanging one strong color over another, resulting in subdued tones positively original. The edges are trimmed with bead work done by hand on the material. Especially lovely was a tunic costume of taupe gray silk voile hung over bright cerise silk; the tunic was deeply fringed with steel beads on its lower edge and on the short mandarin sleeves, and it was belted with a 4-inch band of steel embroidery, done on cerise ribbon, closing invisibly. A charming finish was added to the belt by steel bead fringe pointing in the middle of the back and front to a depth of 10 or 12 inches.

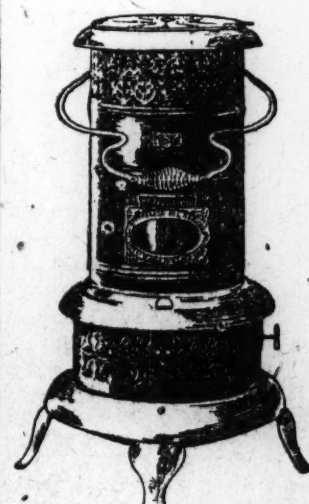
The favorite velvet costume is appearing in models so practical and comfortable that they are sure to be copied in heavy silk and fine cloth for the first spring days, to be worn with wide scarfs of velvet and fine fur.

Among the crowd of well-gowned women at the Ritz tea room the other day several wore velvet costumes made with a high empire waist line, short skirt, comfortably scant, and little corsage, with round neck and short, open sleeves. Generally the chemise was of black voile laid over colored trimming, embroidery or a plain tinted undergarment, also of transparent stuff, and all were sashed with black satin.

When the middie blouse is worn in winter by the schoolgirl, the skirt of the frock is conveniently made with an underwaist to which the skirt is sewed at the bottom and the guimpe at the top, making the whole easy to put on. The middie is unbelted and slips on over the head.

Made Easy to Put On

### That Cold Room



on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means, is to use a

PERFECTION  
SMOKELESS  
OIL HEATER  
Absolutely smokeless and odorless

which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time. Four quarts of oil will give a glowing heat for nine hours, without smoke or smell.

An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not screw on; but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached by a chain and cannot get lost.

An AUTOMATIC-LOCKING FLAME SPREADER prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that it can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be unscrewed in an instant for reworking. Finished in Japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental. Has a cool handle.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company  
(Incorporated)

Standard Oil Company

# FASHIONS AND

## STYLES FOR THE SPRING

Comprehensive forecast of what women will wear.

## WRAP OF VELVET AND LACE

Trimmed with fur banding.



LONG, loose coats that take straight lines are the new ones this season, and they are exceedingly graceful and attractive. This wrap is cut in one with the sleeves, rendering making a simple matter, while it takes most becoming lines. The model is made of velvet, with collar and cuffs of lace and trimming of fur banding, but satin and satin cloth, velveteen, broadcloth, and all materials that are used for evening wraps are appropriate, while collar and cuffs can be made of any contrasting material with or without the fur banding. For a simpler coat, broadcloth with collar and cuffs of broadened velvet edged

with satin, and the remainder of the left plain, would be exceedingly factory. The fronts can be cut on lines or left square at the lower as preferred.

For the woman of medium size required 7½ yards of material 27 wide, 6½ yards 44 or four yards wide, with one yard 18 wide for collar and cuffs, 6½ yards fur banding.

The pattern (6840) is cut in sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38, large 42 or 44. It can be had at May Manton agency, or will be mailed. Address 132 East 23d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## IS STYLISH FOR LITTLE CASH

New York woman tells secret of her success.

THIS is a story of the small economies that enable a smart young woman to be so. She is not happy in long gloves for evening wear unless they are kid and of the best. But, then, she must reach her destination by means of some 5-cent conveyance. For her no motor tools its horn. Of course, she may wear ordinary gloves and effect a change as she nears her goal. But sometimes this cannot be managed unobtrusively, and she has observed smiles on the faces of those opposite her when she has been driven to the somewhat "bad form" expedient of changing her gloves in the car. The other day she triumphantly solved the problem, says a writer in the New York Tribune.

"I buy a pair of cheap, tan cotton gloves, of the desired length," she expounded, "and at least a size too large. I slip these over my kid gloves, and pull them off when I remove my wrap. No one has time to notice the look of the gloved hands that are, as like as not, under my evening cloak or coat. When I take my place at theater, concert or reception room, I am not confused with the effort to rapidly put on some elbow length gloves, and the gloves keep clean longer than they possibly could if I wore them on the cars."

Her elegant evening wraps were explained with equal felicity. "An evening wrap," she said, "need not be expensive to be elegant. A sewing woman at \$2 can easily make one in a day if the design chosen be simple. This season I selected a dull green, and for its lining was fortunate in finding some silk of the same shade on the bargain counter. I fell in love with a cloak pattern of simple lines, with apertures for arms, instead of sleeves. The intelligent sewing woman pointed out that the edges could be so manipulated that the cloak might be used reversibly. For gay occasions and when a friend provides conveyance the silk has the upper hand. Ordinarily, the cloth faces the light of the day or night, as the case may be. The silk is untrimmed, but the cloth is braided in a simple pattern with a narrow, inexpensive braid after the making was completed.

"Yes, the question of the evening wrap is simple, but my dress problems haven't been so easy to solve. One winter, some introductions gave promise of a gay time than usual, but the dress problem was serious. I could not be dubbed the 'girl in the green gown!' How to combine variety with the least conceivable outlay made me sit up late one night when the household was all abed. My midnight electricity bore the fruit in a gown which helped me wonderfully on

my way. I bought some iron, grenadine in a small, fine strip black. This I had made into a pique. Then one at a time I bought garter counter remnants of silk which sewing woman made into princess. When I had accumulated a pale pink, a yellow, a heliotrope, a pale green, I was able to ring many changes, for the slips were able for use with other gowns as the black. Ribbon roses of shade, or a sash girdle, or an air of chiffon provided a connecting between upper and under garments, sometimes the combinations were extremely effective.

"When the time came in this idea capable of endless development for the same tunic can be worn many foundations or one foundation can have several tunics. It is time to figure out the combinations it is fascinating when you have it for it."

## GIRL LEARNS THAT SYSTEM IS PROFITABLE

ONE girl discovered that her were slipping past without much to show for them aside from routine duties which were an necessity, says G. W. in Harper's. She was a courageous creature, she analyzed the situation and, herself carefully to find out what fault lay. After a few hours of the full observations she decided that came about through lack of system through having nothing ready to the odd chinks of time. Various tasks drifted on from month to month, simply because they were ready when she had the leisure to them. She determined to right face.

First she regulated the dresser and closets, and laid aside all gowns, neckwear, gloves, etc., which were pairing. Next she went through desk and placed unanswered letters waiting business in pigeonholes by herself. Last, but by no means least, placed upon her dresser a penny pad and every night before going she made a list of special duties to be attended to next day—the repairing, the calls to be made, the answers, any special duties to be attended to. The next night she attended to were canceled, and she very promptly crowded out were given place on the list for next day.



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## TRIED RECIPES

**RAISED DOUGHNUTS.**  
Dissolve a yeast cake in a cupful of warm milk, then mix this with a cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of butter, two eggs well beaten and another cupful of warm milk in which half a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Add half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of grated nutmeg. Mix in enough sifted flour to make a soft dough. Flour the bread board, turn the dough on it, then roll out to one inch thickness without kneading. Cut with a ring cutter and let stand until light and puffy. Fry in deep hot fat, turning with a wooden fork until all are a nice brown on both sides. Put on a sieve to drain and when cold roll in powdered sugar.

**SOUR MILK DOUGHNUTS.**  
This is a valuable recipe because the nuts can be made so quickly. Mix together a pint and a half of sour milk, a cupful and a half of granulated sugar and one well-beaten egg. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then add three-quarters of a cupful of softened—not melted—butter and enough sifted flour to make a dough which can be rolled out. Last of all, stir in a dessert spoonful of saleratus dissolved in a little warm water. Grated nutmeg or cinnamon may be added. Fry in the usual way after cutting in rings.

**POUND CAKE DOUGHNUTS.**  
These are rich, having almost the flavor of pound cake. They require a cupful of butter, three cupfuls of granulated sugar, a cupful of sweet milk, six well-beaten eggs, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder or a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and half a cup of soda. The grated rind of a lemon and just a little flour as will enable one to roll them out. Cut in rings and fry as usual.

**GERMAN DOUGHNUTS.**  
Bring a pint of milk to the boil, then pour it immediately over two cupfuls of sifted flour and beat to a smooth batter. Beat the yolks and whites separately of four eggs, and when the batter is cool add first the yolks, then the whites, then half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter, enough flour to make a soft dough, and last of all half a teaspoonful of lemon extract or of the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Turn out dough on floured bread board, roll out and cut in strips the width of the finger. Twist each of these to form a ring and fry in deep boiling lard. The lemon extract may be omitted and dried currants substituted.

Porcelain or earthenware that has become dingy or stained is greatly improved by rubbing or scouring with salt dusted upon a cloth.

## ART OF MAKING COOKIES

Common recipes analyzed and explained.

**A** GAIN and again, recipes for cookies are requested giving exact quantities of flour, says Good Housekeeping. The old-fashioned recipe handed down from generation to generation gave butter, sugar, eggs, etc., in exact quantities and then added "flour to roll out." This made a debatable land in which success was never sure until experience and knowledge gained by repeating the process many times had fixed the amount of flour to be used. Success in cookie making depends as in other things, upon precision and promptness, therefore it is quite necessary to have at least an approximate idea of how much flour it will take to thicken a given amount of moisture sufficient to roll out.

There is an old recipe for cake called one, two, three, four cake, the recipe being one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, three cups of flour and four eggs. As it happens, this recipe, in actual practice, is a better basis for cookies than for cake. As a general thing it will be found that one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar and four eggs will take three cupfuls of flour to make a very soft, delicate dough. But nearly all cake and cookie recipes call for moisture in the shape of milk, sour cream, molasses, etc., and reduce the number of eggs. There is an approximate rule as follows: For doughs two cupfuls of flour are required to every cupful of liquid; for batters measure for measure, i. e., one cupful of flour for each cupful of liquid.

With this rule in mind it is possible to analyze a recipe and begin to gain that knowledge and sense of proportion which comes in the first place from a basic rule or principle. It is better to keep a little flour in reserve from the amount given so that the irretrievable error of too much will not be made. Take the following recipe for sour cream fruit cookies:

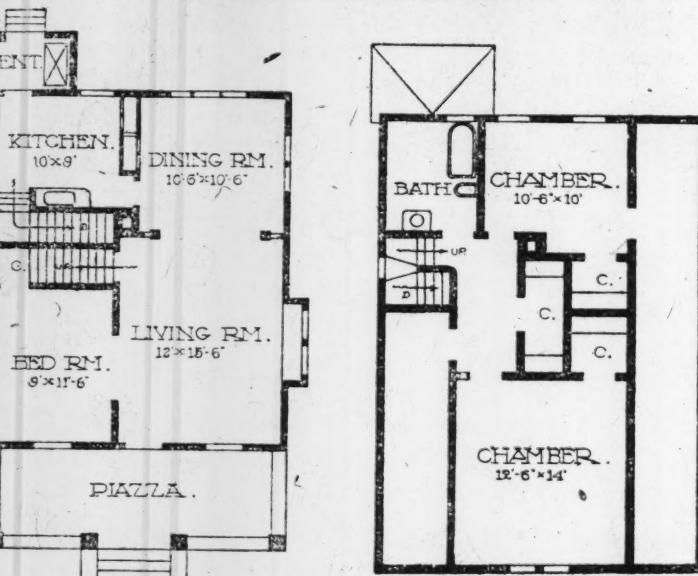
Two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful each of butter and molasses, one cupful each of raisins (seeded) and currants, one and one-half cupfuls of sour cream, four eggs beaten separately, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and soda, flour enough to drop from a spoon.

This is seemingly all out of proportion and most perplexing. Here is the explanation: The whole cupful of butter would make the cookies too short, as the liquid called for is mostly sour cream, and one-half cupful of molasses plus one and one-half cupfuls of sour cream make

## GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



SHINGLE GABLE COTTAGE, COSTING \$1800.



**A** VERY neat and tasty "gable cottage" is here illustrated. The exterior is covered with cedar shingles dipped in brown creosote stain and given a second coat with the brush on completion, and the outside cornices, casings, columns, etc., are painted white. The roof is stained moss green and the effect is very pleasing. This cottage is 22 feet 6 inches wide and 27 feet 6 inches deep, exclusive of the wide front porch, which is covered by the main roof, affording space for a room above in the second story.

This cottage has four rooms in the first story, comprising a large living room with projected Dutch window at the side, a small bedroom in the front at the right of the living room and connected with wide archway. This room can be used for library or den if desired. At the rear is the dining room, with wide column arch and at the left the kitchen with pantry and china cupboard between. The staircase extends up at the rear of living room, with a basement stairs under and a grade entrance. The basement is full size, with laundry, fuel and heating room.

The second story has two bedrooms, with ample closets and storage space, and a bathroom over the kitchen. The cost of this cottage is estimated at \$1800, exclusive of heating and plumbing. If the outside was finished with cement and pebble dash it would add \$150 to the total cost.

two cupfuls of liquid. If it takes three cupfuls of flour for one cup of butter, two cupfuls of sugar and four eggs, it will take that amount for this recipe if only the one-half cupful of molasses is added to the butter. Then there remains one and one-half cupfuls of sour cream to attend to, and this approximates one cupful of milk in its wetting capacity. So two more cupfuls of flour will be needed. The recipe could just as well have said "about" five cupfuls of flour and as soon as this is done the beginner realizes that it is a large recipe, probably making too many cookies at one time.

Rewritten in this manner: Beat one fourth cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar to a cream, add the yolks of two eggs beaten light and one fourth cupful of molasses. Dissolve one half teaspoonful of soda in a little warm milk and add to three fourths of a cupful of sour cream. Add this to the liquid alternately with two cupfuls of flour, reserving one half cupful in reserve if needed. When the batter is smooth add one half cupful each of raisins (seeded) and currants, or one cupful of either may be used if desired, and one half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Then add the beaten whites. The batter should be just thick enough to drop thickly from a spoon. Add the remaining one half cupful of flour carefully so as not to make the cookies too stiff.

When meal or flour is mixed with a liquid to a consistency that it may be beaten, it is a batter. Adding more flour until it drops, not pours from bowl or spoon, it is a drop/batter. When sufficient flour has been added so that it can no longer be beaten but kneaded in some manner, it is a dough. In general, equal quantities of flour or meal and water or milk make a batter. Two measures of flour to one of liquid make a drop batter, and three of flour to one of liquid produce a dough.

Cookies are generally made from batters, and are lightened by baking powder, or bicarbonate of soda mixed with molasses or sour milk or cream, with or without the addition of eggs. The general proportions for these are as follows: One teaspoonful of soda to two cupfuls of sour milk, or one teaspoonful of soda to one cupful of molasses, when used for a batter; half this amount of soda for a dough. Use two teaspoonfuls of baking powder to a cupful of flour when no eggs are used.

## HOME HELPS

**T**o prevent tomato catsup molding, drop a few whole cloves on top of the catsup before sealing the bottle.

When making oyster stew, boil the milk and the liquor of the oysters separately. Put them together boiling hot, and the milk will not curdle.

To wash baby flannels, use pulverized castile soap, dissolved in warm water. The soap can be bought in any drug store, and will keep the flannels soft.

If the cake frosting is too thin, put it in the sun, which will draw the water from the frosting; then put the frosting on the cake, set the cake in a hot oven for just a minute and the frosting will harden.

## PAINTED WALLS AGAIN

Decorative ideas and how carried out.

The art of wall-painting, or, more properly speaking, wall decorating, is coming again into general favor. This change to the decorated wall has been gradual but sure, developing first in the more pretentious buildings, later being used in the best residences, and now, since the necessary materials are being provided in better form, coming within reach of the average home-builder. Formerly the only painted wall possible was the glossy kind, suitable only for kitchens and lavatories, so that this change is due to two reasons; first, the demand for a more artistic finish of reasonable cost; and second, the successful efforts of the manufacturer to supply that demand.

Let us turn to some of the conditions governing this problem. The wall dominates the room; its color, in order to be pleasing and appropriate, must act as a foundation for the entire scheme, balanced here and there with touches of contrasting and analogous colors, but undeniably held together by the ever-prevailing color of the wall. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that the wall color, and also the material of which it is composed, be given careful consideration by the home-builder.

One must first decide upon the kind of material to be used, and this is equally as important as choosing the kind of wood for the woodwork. For those rooms which will require delicate decorations—reception-rooms, music-rooms and chambers—have your builder use smooth plaster or the finer weave of fabrics, reserving the rough plaster for those rooms having the bolder and heavier decorations, such as dens, libraries, dining-rooms and billiard-rooms. The coarse-weave fabrics and rough plaster are especially suitable over heavy oak wainscoting.

After deciding upon the wall surface, the next question is its treatment—the character of the paint or matt-glaze to be selected. The flat wall treatment is not an expensive one, because the demand is for a finish which can be obtained in not more than three coats on rough or smooth plaster. The result is that a beautiful flat effect can now be secured on rough or smooth plaster by means of a coat of sizing and two coats of flat paint.

The plain flat-painted wall forms an ideal background for pictures and it

adapts itself readily to a variety of color schemes. Where there is a preponderance of plain surfaces, one can easily obtain the necessary balance by selecting decorated fabrics to use with the plain walls, repeating these fabrics in over-drapes, portieres and upholstery. Stencil decorations placed above the picture line will also offset any tendency toward over-plainness.

The demand for flat wall tones has also produced the flat-glaze finish, which gives us a rich transparent and mottled tone, and it can be washed readily with soap and water. The attractiveness of such a finish is caused by the under tones of flat paint beneath the matt-glaze. Thus a richness and depth of color is produced. This process can be accomplished over rough or smooth plaster equally as well as over any of the unfinished fabrics or plaster boards. The material used is as follows: first, wall-venish sized; second and third, coats of flat paint; fourth, glazing liquid, tinted to the desired hue with glaze colors. In the first three operations the material is applied with a four- or five-inch wall brush in the regular manner, while, in the last operation, a slightly smaller brush may be used. The glazing liquid is simply tinted to any color or strength of shade with glaze colors and very roughly applied to the wall. This mixture, being of such a nature that it does not set quickly, can then be stippled with a stippling brush; or, better still, with a crumpled cloth.

Frequently the home-builder does not wish to have the wall decorations included in the general contract, either for economical reasons or because of fear of cracking walls. This makes possible the decorating of the ceilings and walls oneself, and the carrying on of such work a little at a time. Very few would attempt such intricate work as wall-papering, but flat-painting is quite a different task, and is well within the average home-builder's capabilities, says Suburban Life. It is only important that materials of good quality be obtained and the directions followed. One can very easily experiment on a small wall space in the cellar or attic, before attempting the more important rooms of the house.

Much tinting of walls with water paints is being done successfully, although such a finish can never be durable or of lasting satisfaction.

Stenciling is specially adaptable to the flat painted wall, and is the only proper form of decoration for such a surface. Having such a variety of pleasing positions on the wall, its use is gaining in popularity in proportion to that of the painted wall itself. In a room having low ceilings, with the molding at the ceiling corner, a narrow stencil can be used effectively just below this molding; while in rooms having a drop ceiling these decorations appear best just above the picture molding. Frequently a narrow stencil border can be utilized above a wood wainscoting or one made up of plaster panels. Then again, these borders of still smaller size are used effectively around the panels themselves.

A wall can easily be treated in light tones at the ceiling-line and darker shades at the baseboard, a result much desired in some rooms. Simplicity is, above all, the important factor in all home decoration.

### Pretty Napkin Rings

Pretty napkin rings may be made at a trifling cost by taking a piece of cardboard the width and size you need. Make holes in each end and sew together to form a ring. Cover this with some stamp paper. With raffia or bass used for the garden, in wide strands, entirely cover the ring, passing it over and over till it is evenly covered. Secure the ends and tuck them out of sight. Take any scraps of colored ribbon about 8 or 10 inches long and run them in and out of the raffia in equal spaces. Tie in a knot or bow and you have individual napkins easily distinguished for each guest of a large party.

### When the Butter Sticks

To cut table butter without having it either stick to the knife or crack, wet in cold water a piece of the oiled paper in which the butter comes wrapped, then fold it over the cutting edge of the knife and use the latter as usual.

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# CHAMP CLARK: A STATESMAN AND MISSOURIAN

FROM the galleries of the House, when the next Congress gets down to business, visitors may see before them in the speaker's chair a man with the middle West written all over him. More than six feet tall, raw boned but muscular in proportion, the Hon. Champ Clark, if all signs fail not, will be assigned by his party to take possession where the Hon. Joseph C. Cannon, familiarly known as "Uncle Joe," has ruled so long. Triumphant Democracy could scarcely make a better choice considering what the leader of the minority has accomplished while in Congress. Champ Clark may not be to the manner born, but his experience in the House and out of it indicates that he will not be deficient in power when occasion demands.

For 17 years Champ Clark has been a conspicuous member of Congress. Frequently he has been referred to as the perfect specimen of representative. When he assumed the Democratic leadership it required no little tact and persuasion to make one's presence felt under so strong a rule as that of Speaker Cannon. But Mr. Clark persisted in holding close to what he considered his Missourian prerogatives; he had to be shown. Will Speaker Clark accord the opposition similar privileges to those he contests so earnestly for while leading the minority? That is a question which cannot be decided until the Democratic House actually selects its spokesman to the chair which becomes vacant March 4.

Champ Clark has won his way to recognition by the one method which counts, work and moderation. He has been in the habit of putting obstacles behind him. He never allowed incumbrances to hinder his progress and it is credibly reported that he deliberately did away with part of his name because it seemed an unnecessary impediment. It is not generally known that his full name is James Beauchamp Clark, but that early in life he dispensed with the James and abbreviated the Beauchamp to its present form. As far back as 1875 his friends and associates knew him as Champ Clark.

While the activity of the prospective speaker of the House has centered within Missouri, Champ Clark is not a Missourian by birth. He was born in Kentucky. Here the son of John Hampton Clark and Aletha Jane Beauchamp went to school. His parents were not too richly endowed with earthly goods, and James in early life did farm work like his father. But as he advanced in school he caught glimpses of something different than tilling the soil. His mother had often spoken to him about her relative, George Robertson, the great American jurist. James began to aspire to be like him. Having earned enough money to take him through the University of Virginia, James later went to Bethany College, West Virginia. Following this he went to Cincinnati, where he studied law. Admitted to the bar, he moved to Pike county, Mo., in 1875, and henceforth he became identified with that state.

In Missouri Champ Clark put his hands to many things. Many Kentuckians had sought Pike county as a mecca. Among other things the young lawyer taught school, edited a newspaper and practised in the courts when chance offered. Gradually he became interested in politics. Between 1878 and 1881 he was city attorney for Louisiana, Mo.,

and Bowling Green, Mo. Between 1885 and 1889 he was prosecuting attorney for Pike county. Then came the Democratic tidal wave of 1892 and Champ Clark was literally swept into Congress. As a member of the Fifty-third Congress he stayed in the House from 1893 to 1895. The succeeding Republican victory sent him back to Missouri, but he had obtained a taste of political success and elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress he has stayed in the House ever since.

Two important events need to be mentioned before discussing Champ Clark's congressional career. From 1873 to 1874 he was president of Marshall College, West Virginia. For over 20 years he held the record of being the youngest college president in the history of the United States. In 1881 Champ Clark married Miss Genevieve Bennett of Callaway county, Mo., and like himself a Kentuckian by birth. As vice-president of the Woman's Congressional Club, Mrs. Clark is not only a notable member of that body but she has been instrumental in furthering the political success of the prospective speaker to a much greater extent than the world realizes.

During the Democratic national convention of 1894, held in St. Louis, Mr. Clark was the permanent chairman, and he was also chairman of the committee to notify Judge A. B. Parker of his nomination for the presidency. As vice-president of the transmississippi congress he has shown his interest in all that concerns the country as a whole, while always careful to guard the special interests within the territory that the congress has in view.

It goes without saying that the Democratic party will take good care of its newfound victory. It is very evident that the Democratic House will review President Taft's tariff plans, his interstate commerce legislation and other matters brought forward by the Republican majority. The President's program may not be unlikely to be blocked. It is strongly intimated that if there are any honors to be carried off the Democrats will make a strong attempt to do so.

But whether an extra session will be called by the President or not the fact remains that the speaker's chair to be made vacant when Congress goes out by limitation will be occupied by a Democrat. Champ Clark is quoted as saying that his party is making no special plans. He said that there would be plenty of time to map out a program when the new Congress organizes and that it would then be for the Democratic members of the House and the Senate to get together.

Two great questions for the new Democratic body to consider will be tariff revision and revision of the House rules. Regarding the latter, should Champ Clark approve a plan to take away the naming of committees from the speaker it would seem as if he deliberately deprived himself of authority. There is, however, hardly any reason to believe that Mr. Clark was moved to approve of such a plan for fear that he would not be chosen speaker if he acted otherwise. It is rather possible that the hue and cry against "Cannonism" induced the Democratic minority to bring about such reform as would pacify those who have heretofore looked upon the speaker as a czar. Committed to a broad revision of the

rules, Mr. Clark's views may be learned from what he said at the opening of the tariff session as follows: "Here we are—301 members. At 12 o'clock today the speaker was equal to only one of us. Perhaps by reason of his mental equipment he may have been a little superior to any one man on this floor. I am willing to grant that for the sake of argument, although I do not believe it. But the minute he was elected speaker he was bigger than the whole 390 of us who are left. Some people may enjoy that sort of an arrangement, but I do not. It is too one-sided."

It remains to be seen what opportunity Mr. Clark will have to display his talent as speaker should the privilege of selecting his co-workers and lieutenants be taken away from the chair. It may even be that he will show his mettle to a still greater advantage under conditions less arbitrary than those which the present speaker has the right to impose. No doubt when the Democrats from North and South, East and West, get together, as has been suggested, preceding the beginning of the new Congress, all matters bearing on the situation will be threshed out satisfactorily.

One thing is certain. From the physical standpoint no future speaker could be more of an antithesis to Speaker Cannon than Speaker Clark. There is little of the presiding officer about Champ Clark. Big and bluff appearing, he stands in marked contrast to the lean and sinewy Cannon. His parliamentary genius is yet to be revealed from an angle other than that of a minority leader. Champ Clark is a good talker, but it is doubtful whether he can be classed among the orators. His speech is racy of the middle West—the soil of Missouri. Should he become speaker he will perhaps be confronted by the very man into whose shoes he steps. The Hon. Joseph C. Cannon knows how to spar in Congress, if ever a member of that body knew how. One of the coolest and most astute men in the House, "Uncle Joe" will, doubtless, be ready to test the ability of his successor at any time.

Champ Clark is American to the core. He lives unassumingly at Washington. The family occupies a suite in an apartment house. Of course, the question may come whether Speaker Clark should live in the same retiring manner as does Representative Clark. As an outspoken economist Champ Clark has constantly advocated saving. Should he decide that a more elaborate establishment is essential and in keeping with the House leadership, Mr. Clark will have the precedent for his course, for Speaker Cannon changed about when he assumed the chair. As representative, Mr. Cannon lived in a fourteenth-story hotel that catered to family business. When he became speaker he rented a handsome house and began to entertain. Naturally Mr. Cannon took advantage of the privileges of the speakership. Among other things he began to ride in the official automobile.

## Mule-Team Episode

It was this act of Speaker Cannon which led Champ Clark to say that in case he were ever elected speaker of the House he would do differently. Champ Clark, in fact, expressed himself to the

effect that a mule team would be good enough for him. As the chances of the speakership appear more than good, Mr. Clark has asked his friends not to take him literally regarding the mule outfit. He declares that he did not say in so many words that he would travel down Pennsylvania avenue by mule power in case of his election.

However his Washington colleagues may view the incident, down in Missouri they take it for granted that the future speaker of the House is preparing for the unique trip along Washington's great thoroughfare. Furthermore, recently a group of Democratic congressmen dining in the House restaurant decided that the first Democratic speaker since Charles F. Crisp of Georgia should celebrate the resumption of the gavel by his party in a thoroughly democratic way. The Emerson brothers of Bowling Green, Mo., which is Champ Clark's postoffice address when at home, have been enlisted to the extent of furnishing the handsomest team of mules in Missouri. Luke Emerson, in describing the mules that are intended for Champ Clark's inauguration writes as follows: "They are the Queen of Missouri and the Belle of Callaway County. The Queen of Missouri weighs 2160 pounds and is 20 hands high. The Belle of Missouri was exhibited for 10 days during the horse show of the exposition at 10 cents admission and took in \$5150 in eight days. James J. Hill offered me \$5000 for her which I refused. The Belle of Callaway County is 21 hands high, tape measure, and weighs 2100 pounds. This is the largest and finest pair of mules in the world."

Figuratively speaking, the Democratic mule will support the Republican elephant in the House. The Missourians would naturally consider it a privilege to contribute to the installation ceremonies. And the offer of the mule team becomes even more of an interesting incident when it is learned that the Emerson boys are not of the Democratic persuasion, but the staunchest of Republicans. Champ Clark is a Missourian and one of them. That was sufficient. That Champ Clark will after all be ready at the appointed time may be gleaned from what he told the crowd of visitors at the home-coming at Moberly, Mo., Sept. 8. The duty of welcoming the home-comers was assigned to him. He is quoted as repeating that he would drive the mule team down the leading avenue of the capital and concluded his speech with the following significant remarks: "Missouri has taken a back seat too long. We have done the work and other fellows have got the glory. Missouri has never had a President, a Vice-President, a justice of the supreme court, a speaker of the House. It is time we had all of these offices, and I am going to see to it that we get one of them right away."

## A Reader Well Informed

As speaker of the House Mr. Clark may not have the same opportunity to be heard at length that was given him as leader of the minority party. It has been stated that while he is a good talker he is, perhaps, no orator in the strictest sense of that word. However that may be, Champ Clark knows what oratory consists of. As a story teller he has few equals in the House. He is an omnivorous reader along certain lines

and delves strongly into history. His memory for details is wonderful. What he reads he applies frequently when "on duty." He may strengthen a point or fortify a position by the introduction of anecdote dug out of the historic past. The House has had many a taste of Mr. Clark's historical information.

Regarding the question whether congressional oratory is a lost art, Champ Clark recently said in part as follows: "William Bourke Cockran of New York was the last great orator to grace the House of Representatives. Mr. Cockran is the highest type of Irishman and was educated thoroughly in France. He is a profound student, a man of large erudition, with an emotional temperament and a thorough mastery not only of English, but of French, Latin and Greek. He has a superb voice, a vivid imagination and a commanding presence. His sentences are polished as thoroughly as those of Edward Everett or John James Ingalls. The greatest achievement of an orator is to force applause from a hostile audience. Time and time again I have seen men who dissented from what he was saying applaud Cockran. He won them, temporarily at least, by his magnificent oratory, his wonderful sentences, and his enthusiasm. Men listened to him with delight. The day he left the House he was more popular there than he had ever been, and men of all shades and political opinion sincerely regretted his departure."

"There are few orators left in the country outside Congress. Undoubtedly the greatest of these—one of the greatest that ever lived—is William Jennings Bryan. Other men have made speeches as great as his, but the oratorical power of no other has been put to so severe a test."

"The best maker of short speeches that I ever heard was Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine. It may seem like an unfriendly commentary on his speeches to say that they were good exactly in proportion to their brevity; but just the opposite is intended. Every one of his short speeches was multum in parvo. The most effective 30 minutes' speech I ever heard in the House of Representatives was that of William L. Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the ways and means committee in the Fifty-third Congress, closing the debate on the Wilson tariff bill. It possessed every element of a 'feting' speech. It was argumentative, it showed great learning, and it was witty, eloquent and persuasive. It thrilled men's hearts like strains of martial music. It rallied the wavering to his support and caused his followers to feel like soldiers charging the enemy's works. Mr. Wilson was one of the finest gentlemen that ever lived."

Even if the speakership may deprive Champ Clark of the fullest opportunity to display his oratorical talents it is easy to see that he is grounded thoroughly in what constitutes the art of oratory. As an able talker he has already shown he knows how to present facts in logical fashion. He has, besides, devotion of his party and the admiration of those politically opposed to him. The public likes to be surprised and if Champ Clark settles down as speaker of the coming Congress, he may add another chapter to the political history of the country by working under rules different from those that made his predecessors famous.

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## W. C. BLISS IS NAMED FOR RHODE ISLAND'S SPEAKER BY CAUCUS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Republican members-elect of the 1911 House of Representatives of the Rhode Island General Assembly unanimously nominated William C. Bliss of East Providence for the speakership yesterday.

The result of the caucus assures Mr. Bliss' selection, as the Republicans have a majority in the House and will abide by the caucus. Mr. Bliss was deputy speaker of the House in 1910 and has been a member of the House for three years, during the last two of which he was Republican leader.

Charles H. Howland and Raymond G. Mowry were unanimously endorsed for reelection as House clerks. A steering committee was elected without any opposition, the membership being enlarged from five to seven because of the increased membership of the new House.

The members elected are: Roswell B. Burchard of Little Compton, Frank F. Davis of Glocester, Harry Cutler of Providence, William C. Bliss of East Providence, all members of the steering committee last session, and Harry E. Davis of Woonsocket, Frank L. Caswell of Narragansett and Robert S. Franklin of Newport, new members on that committee.

## CALLS GEOLOGIC REPORTS USELESS

PITTSBURG—The United States geological survey bulletins were condemned as of little educational value by Prof. H. M. Fenneman of the University of Cincinnati yesterday in the meeting of the National Society of Geographers in annual session here.

The declaration was followed by a discussion which lasted more than an hour, Professor Fenneman advocating the publication of geological bulletins in each state for circulation among high schools. W. M. Davis, C. G. Adams, R. S. Tarr, W. H. Fairbanks, H. C. Cowles and A. F. Brigham were chosen delegates to the international geographical congress at Rome in October, 1911.

## "DAVID GARRICK" IS PERFORMED BY DARTMOUTH DRAMATIC CLUB



SCENE IN PRODUCTION OF "DAVID GARRICK" AT WINCHESTER.

Reading from left to right: C. B. White '12 as Ada Ingot, A. S. Dunning '11 as Jones, H. S. Lena '12 as Simon Ingot, A. C. Keough '11 as Garrick, S. P. Tuck '13 as Smith.

Dartmouth Dramatic Club performed Robertson's "David Garrick" at Winchester town hall Friday evening for an audience representative of the collegiate and social affairs of Winchester, Cambridge, Arlington and Medford. Many alumni resident in Boston and vicinity were also present.

The title role was acted by A. C. Keough '11 and Ada Ingot had as an impersonator of femininity C. B. White '12.

The club gives a performance in Jersey City on Monday under the auspices

of the Holbrook high school, and next day will appear at the Berkeley Lyceum, New York city, under the auspices of the New York alumni. A performance will be given Jan. 4 in East Orange, N. J., and on Jan. 5 in Washington.

## MEXICO CENSUS 15,000,000.

MEXICO CITY—The final returns of the census taken throughout the republic of Mexico have been received and show an increase of 1,500,000 in the last 10 years. The population of the republic is now over 15,000,000.

## NEW YORK STRIKE SETTLED QUICKLY

NEW YORK—A strike of the firemen on the municipal ferry boats plying between South ferry and Staten island, was short-lived. Friday, the representatives of the men, after a conference with the city officials, announcing that an amicable agreement had been reached and that the firemen could return to work pending investigation into their charges of overwork.

## CANADA TO PRESS SUIT AGAINST SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY

TORONTO, Ont.—The government suit to have declared illegal the methods of the United Shoe Machinery Company is to be pressed to an early decision, according to information made public today. It is the intention of those behind the litigation to have the patents controlled by the American corporation declared void on the ground that they are being used in restraint of trade.

Judge Cannon, before whom the preliminary hearing was held, ruled that a prima facie case was made out against the New England corporation under the combines investigating act.

The application was made by a number of manufacturers of Quebec, who alleged that under the business methods of the United Shoe Machinery Company they were compelled to purchase supplies from a trust and to maintain prices at the figure set by it. The combine, however, has appealed to the King's bench division to change the place of the inquiry from Quebec to some other place, preferably this city.

WASHINGTON—In view of the proposed suit of the government against the electrical trust there is much interest here in the litigation now in progress in Canada against the United Shoe Machinery Company. The suit here and that in Canada seem closely related in that both hinge on the validity of patent rights.

The contrast between the Sherman anti-trust law and the Canadian anti-trust law, however, is expected to be sharply defined by the trial of the action here.

## ORDERS 31 LOCOMOTIVES.

MINNEAPOLIS—The Soo line has placed with the American Locomotive Company, Schenectady, N. Y., an order for 31 new locomotives, the largest placed by any northwest road for some time. Fifteen of the engines will have individual gross weight of 225,000 pounds, and 16 will have individual gross weight of 204,000 pounds each. They will be delivered in February and March.

## AWAIT ATTACK - BY THE HORNET

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras—An attack upon Puerto Cortez by the revolutionary gunboat Hornet, which was reported off this coast late Thursday night, is expected hourly.

Several hundred government troops arrived here from Tegucigalpa. Fighting has already started at Las Quabada, according to reports which reached here.

Following rumors that the United States cruiser Tacoma had sighted the Hornet, the American consul, at the instance of Commander Davis of the Tacoma, warned all Americans to remain indoors after the trouble starts.

## SPRINGFIELD BOARD MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Board of Trade will have an informal celebration in its rooms Monday. The aim of the board is to get the business men of the city and others to know each other better and to start the new year with cordiality and hospitality.

## SPRINGFIELD Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Young Women's Christian Association will have a public reception and New Year's observance Monday. The association home in Howard street will be open for inspection and an address will be given by the Rev. Neil McPherson.

## ALFALFA AS FOOD SERVED GUESTS

RIFLE, Col.—Alfalfa will appear in every dish served at a dinner to be given in celebration of the opening of the alfalfa mill.

Biscuits will be made of alfalfa meal, the turkey will be stuffed with alfalfa, mashed alfalfa will take the place of potatoes and alfalfa leaves will be counterfeited spinach. Alfalfa salad will be served and for beverages there will be alfalfa tea and alfalfa cider.

At the end of the alfalfa tooth-picks made of alfalfa straw will be distributed. Former Governor Adams will talk on "Apples and Alfalfa."

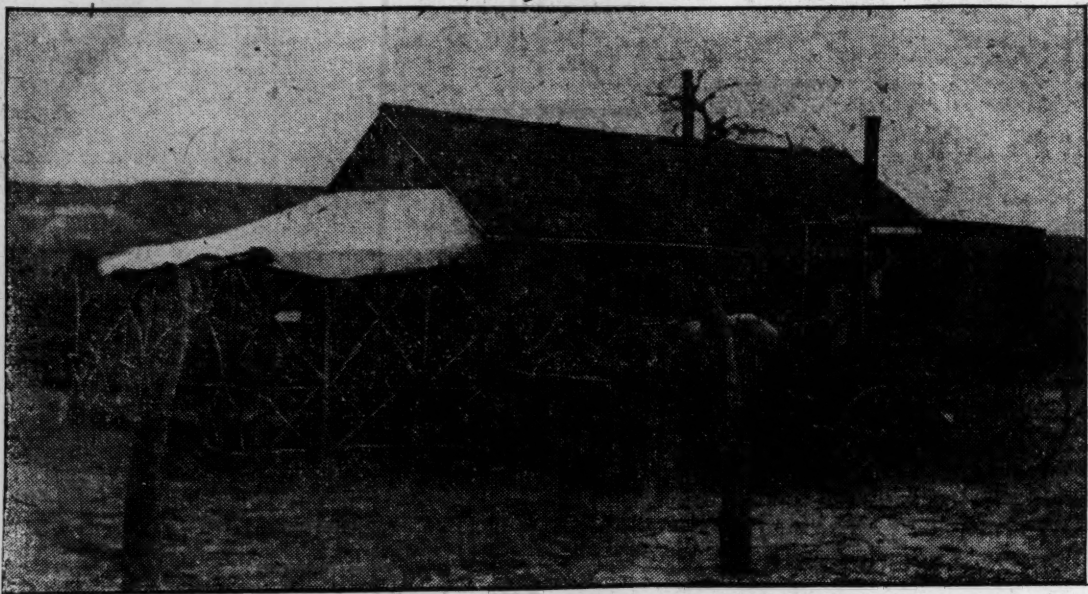
## TROLLEY CAR LINE FOR MINING TOWNS

DULUTH, Minn.—An electric line to connect the towns of the Mesaba iron range will be constructed during the coming year. It will be about 40 miles long, and will cost \$1,250,000. The power will be furnished by the Great Northern Power Company of Duluth.

The road will connect Hibbing, Chisholm, Mountain Iron, Buhl, Virginia, Evelev and Gilbert. Its construction will mark the extremely rapid progress of the iron range country which was up to 15 years ago an undeveloped forest in many of its sections.



## WOMAN BUILDS CANNING PLANT



THIRD HOUSE CONSTRUCTED BY MRS. EMMA McALPINE.

FARMINGTON, N. M.—Mrs. Emma J. McAlpine of this town is said to be the only woman in the United States who has ever erected and operated a general fruit and packing plant. Mrs. McAlpine has developed her business in the face of obstacles few women would brave.

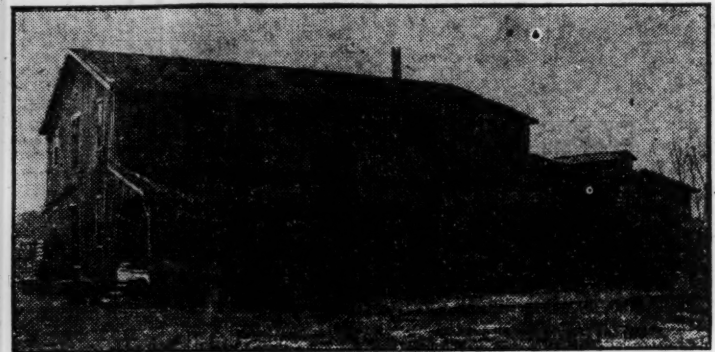
In 1903 a young woman filed a claim on 100 acres of land, near the mouth of the La Plata river, about 3½ miles northwest of here, La Plata valley at that time was in an undeveloped state, money scarce and times hard. The young woman fell in love with a Mormon elder, and thinking him preferable to the hardships she was encountering, she married him and went to Salt Lake City to live.

Mrs. McAlpine heard of the abandoned farm in 1908, entered contest for the land, and was awarded the right to file a claim, which was afterward confirmed at Washington. She at once erected a two-room house near the hills. A heavy rain soon came and the water, running down from the hills, flooded the cellar and kitchen.

It being impossible to continue under such conditions, a man and team were hired to move the building to a dry place near the river this time, another room was added, a cellar finished and a well dug.

In August of 1909 there was a general and most unusual rain all over northern New Mexico. The water in the La Plata at that season of the year is generally so low that one can walk across it and scarcely wet his feet. After a steady downpour of several hours the numberless arroyos, filling with water, emptied their foaming contents into the La Plata and what was an inoffensive stream became a torrent.

The river rose higher than it had



CANNING FACTORY BUILT BY MRS. McALPINE IN 1905.

ever before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The water formed a whirlpool near the bank opposite Mrs. McAlpine's home and began to wash it away. She saw the building was doomed and began to carry the furniture to a safe place. Friends helped her tear down her house and most of the lumber was saved but badly broken up. She had fenced four acres and cleared it of sage brush and had a fine garden growing.

The river washed out and carried away 35 acres of her land and also her garden, cellar and well.

Despite discouragements, Mrs. McAlpine at once selected another site for her home. With the lumber saved and having more, another house was erected. Since then she has prospered and now has the finest cattle corral in the La Plata valley. She has also erected a stable, chicken house and other buildings.

In 1905 she planned and built at Farmington the only canning factory in New

Mexico. It is a large, roomy building of two stories covering a ground space of 40 by 90 feet in area, with a lean-to on one end of 52 feet in length. A large porch extends along the entire front of the building and fruit can be unloaded at the door. Sixty thousand feet of lumber were used in its construction. New and modern machinery was installed and a stock company organized with Mrs. McAlpine as secretary and treasurer, as she is the largest stockholder and owns the controlling interest. Sixty girls and 10 men are necessary for the operation of the plant, which has a capacity of 5000 cans per day.

Mrs. McAlpine was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey. When a young woman she moved to Canton, O., where for a number of years she conducted a dressmaking establishment. Besides being a thorough and energetic business woman she is active in church work and social circles.

## MANY CORPORATIONS GRANTED CHARTERS UNDER STATE LAWS

Charters have been issued this week from the office of the secretary of state to nearly a score of business corporations, as follows:

Bond Exchange Co., Boston, \$50,000; Elliot T. Sturgis, Henry A. Robbins, Edward W. Capen.

McHaffey Express Co., Everett, \$3000; Elmore Andrews, Ernest L. Cole, Harry W. Sawyer.

Oscar G. Thomas Company, Taunton, \$50,000; Oscar G. Thomas, Howard W. Thomas, Robert W. Whitmarsh. Alexander Strauss Company, Inc., Lowell and Manchester, N. H., ladies garments, \$25,000; Alexander Strauss, Frederick Strauss, Ansel L. Strauss. Empire Woolen Company, Boston, \$6800; Joseph Roselohn, Israel Levinson, Sarah Sherman.

Peoples' Express, Inc., Newburyport, \$25,000; Ernest C. Rust, Forrest G. Hills, George L. Byron.

Great Eastern Advertising Company, Boston, \$50,000; Frederick J. Libby, Arthur J. Crosby, Frederick M. Libby, Jr. Pilgrim Mills, Fall River, \$1,050,000; William C. Hawes, LeRoy Fales, Leon W. Campbell, Eric W. Borden, Eben C. Willey.

Plymouth Contractors Supply Company, Inc., \$2000; Ernest L. Samson, Hattie E. Sampson, Carrie W. Finney. Atlas Brass Foundry, Inc., Boston, \$20,000; George H. Lane, George W. Lane, Ernest R. Helgeson.

Walter H. Turner, Inc., Boston, real estate, \$1000; Walter H. Turner, Joseph H. Turner, Grace P. Turner.

Interstate Hotel Company, Lexington and Hudson, N. H., \$5000; John T. Benson, Winifred V. Griffin, Elmer A. Merriam.

Herbert Manufacturing Company, Marlboro, shoes, \$50,000; Louis P. Howe, Herbert H. Stevens, Edmund H. Kingsbury.

A. P. Crawford Company, Worcester, shoes, \$25,000; Alfred P. Crawford, George E. Crawford, Helen E. Crawford.

Springfield Office Supply Company, \$25,000; Fred E. Roberts, William W. Burch, Edgar A. Stroman.

Lynn Storage Company, \$100,000; Charles F. Prichard, Charles H. Hastings, Otis L. Upham, Hiram E. Miller, Louis M. Winslow, Harry W. Woodward, William R. Brown.

Hayford Chase Company, Boston, lumber, \$75,000; A. Wendell Hayford, Irving N. Chase.

W. F. Ayers Linen Company, Boston, \$10,000; William F. Ayers, William S. Sheehan, Minona A. Sheehan.

## SOUTH BOSTON GETS DIRECT CAR LINE TO TREMONT SUBWAY

South Boston will be provided with a direct street car line, beginning today, to the Tremont street subway.

The Winter Hill and Charlestown-subway and Shawmut avenue line will be diverted after running the regular route through the subway and Shawmut avenue to Dover street and run via Dover street, Dorchester avenue and Broadway to Dorchester street, South Boston.

The other Shawmut avenue line from Dudley street will be run via Roxbury street, Shawmut avenue and subway to North station, returning via the subway, Shawmut avenue, Northampton and Washington streets to Dudley street.

The Boston Elevated will run an extra service for this evening. The Washington street tunnel will be kept open about three quarters of an hour later than usual. Extra trains, southbound, will stop at all tunnel stations, passing Milk station at 12:50 and 1:15 a. m.

Likewise, extra northbound trains will stop at all northbound stations, passing State station.

Extra surface cars will be operated as follows:

Leave Park street subway at 12:50 and 1:15 a. m. for Franklin park via Columbus avenue and Sever street, Forest Hills via Huntington avenue, Grove Hall via Warren street, Newton boulevard via Brookline Village, Chestnut Hill via Ipswich street, Auburndale via Commonwealth avenue and Newton Boulevard, 12:50, 12:30, 1:20; Reservoir via Beacon street (12:50 only); Arlington Heights via Harvard square; Newton via Harvard square and Mt. Auburn; Waverley via Harvard square and Huron avenue.

Leave Scollay square subway, 12:50 and 1:15 a. m. Sullivan square via Bunker Hill street.

Leave Court street, East Boston tunnel, 12:50 and 1:15 a. m., Chelsea.

Leave Dudley street terminal on arrival of trains at 12:50 and 1:24 a. m. Mattapan via Humboldt and Blue Hill avenues; Milton via Warren, Washington and Codman streets; Neponset via Geneva avenue; Milton via Fields Corner; Jamaica Plain via Eliot square; Brookline via Roxbury Crossing; Charles river bridge, West Roxbury; Grove and Washington streets, West Roxbury.

Leave Sullivan square terminal on arrival of trains at 12:50 and 1:24: Malden via West Everett, Lebanon street, Linden, Medford Hillside via Cross and Pearl streets and Magoun square, Arlington Heights via Broadway, Clarendon Hill via Highland avenue, Medford via Winter Hill.

Leave Adams square, surface, 12:50

## FOREIGN COMMERCE REVIEW FOR PAST TWELVE MONTHS

WASHINGTON—The foreign commerce of the United States in 1910 seems likely to exceed that of any earlier year. For the 11 months ending with November, the latest period for which figures have been completed by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, the grand total of imports and exports is \$3,063,384,954, against \$3,047,234,045 in the corresponding months of 1907, the former high record year in total trade.

This does not mean, however, that both imports and exports will make higher records in 1910 than ever before. While the year's imports will make a new high record, the exports will probably be less than those of 1907, the 11 months of 1910 showing a total of \$1,637,261,221, against \$1,716,306,209 in 1907, the high record year in exports. The imports of 1910 will easily surpass those of any earlier year, the 11 months' figures being \$1,426,587,733, against \$1,330,776,480 in 1909, the former high record year in imports.

This fall in exports, combined with the large increase in imports, makes the excess of exports over imports small, being for the 11 months ending with November last, but \$210,673,488, against \$559,551,015 in the same months of 1908, and \$421,691,645 in 1906. Should the December trade figures equal those of November the full year's imports would approximate \$1,550,000,000 and the exports \$1,840,000,000, and the excess of exports over imports \$290,000,000.

A comparison of the figures of 1910 with those of a decade ago shows a much larger gain in imports than in exports. Imports in the calendar year 1900 showed a total of \$820,000,000 and in 1910 will probably be \$1,550,000,000, an increase of approximately 80 per cent. The exports of 1900 were \$1,478,000,000 and in 1910 will probably approximate \$1,840,000,000, an increase of but 25 per cent.

The large growth in importations has occurred chiefly in manufacturers' materials, while the comparatively slow growth in exports is due to a falling off in the outward movement of foodstuffs. Crude materials for use in manufacturing imported in 1900 amounted to \$205,000,000, while those of 1910 will probably be about \$540,000,000 or double those of a decade ago. Manufacturers for further use in manufacturing imported in 1900 were valued at \$118,000,000 and in 1910 will approximate \$275,000,000, an increase of considerably more than 100 per cent. Manufacturers ready

and 1:15: Field's Corner via Dorchester avenue.

Leave Copley square after the watch meetings in Back Bay churches, 12 o'clock, midnight; Jamaica Plain, South and West Ends, Field's Corner and Grove Hall.

for consumption imported in 1900 aggregated \$210,000,000 and in 1910 will probably be \$375,000,000, an increase of about 80 per cent. Foodstuffs imported in 1900 were \$232,000,000 and in 1910 will be approximately \$343,000,000, an increase of about 50 per cent. Thus manufacturers' materials imported have increased considerably more than 100 per cent, manufactures about 80 per cent, and foodstuffs about 50 per cent during the decade.

The total outward movement of foodstuffs in 1910 seems likely to aggregate but about \$340,000,000, against \$542,000,000 in 1900, a reduction of over 35 per cent. This fall of more than \$200,000,000 in exports of foodstuffs during the decade is offset, however, by a large increase in exports of manufacturers' materials and a considerable increase in the exportation of finished manufactures. Exports of manufacturers' raw materials in 1910 will approximate \$635,000,000, against \$399,000,000 in 1900, a gain of about 60 per cent. Exports of manufactures of 1910 will probably exceed \$820,000,000, against \$496,000,000 in 1900, a gain of about 65 per cent. Thus during the decade exports show a decrease of about 35 per cent in value of foodstuffs, an increase of about 60 per cent in raw materials, and a gain of about 65 per cent in manufactures.

The figures above quoted necessarily relate to values only and in the case of increases can not in all cases be accepted as an accurate measurement of the relative movements in quantities, since in many cases prices in 1910 are materially higher than in 1900.

Of cotton, for example, the average price advanced from 9 cents per pound in 11 months of 1900 to 14½ cents in 1910; and of India rubber the average import price rose from 60 cents per pound in 1900 to \$1.00 in 1910. On the other hand the reduction in quantities of foodstuffs exported is even greater than that indicated by values, since export prices in 1910 are much higher than in 1900.

Comparing the available detailed figures of 1910 with those of 1909, imports of foodstuffs in 10 months ending with October were \$287,000,000, against \$278,000,000 in 1909; manufacturers' materials, crude, \$452,000,000, against \$425,000,000 last year; manufactures for use in manufacturing, \$237,000,000, against \$200,000,000 last year; and manufactures ready for consumption, \$310,000,000, against \$277,000,000 in 1909. Exports of foodstuffs in 10 months of 1910 aggregated \$273,000,000, against \$318,000,000 in the same months of last year; crude materials for use in manufacturing, \$437,000,000, against \$421,000,000 last year; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, \$234,000,000, against \$207,000,000 last year, and manufactures ready for consumption, \$447,000,000, against \$397,000,000 last year.

## NEW ARCHITECTURAL CLUB HOME OPENED WITH SHOW OF WORK

Boston Architectural Club's new home at 16 Somerset street was formally opened today with an exhibition of works by members.

The drawings have been hung in the large basement hall of the club's brick building next to the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

The first floor has been ripped out and the partition walls removed so that the basement and the street floor make one large room with a heavily beamed ceiling in medieval style, a Florentine fireplace, a tiled floor and rough cement walls.

There are fine Gothic windows at one end, designed by Harry C. Goodhue, and each dedicated in a quaint verse or sentence to one of the orders of architecture.

On the next floor a large room has been fitted up as a class room for advanced students in architectural drawing, and here also are the library, business office and smaller rooms for reading or conversation.

The exhibition consists largely of recent examples of ecclesiastical work in architecture, in interior decoration, in glass work and fittings.

There are also plans, drawings and photographs of many of the best recent examples of school architecture in Greater Boston and elsewhere.

## Millionaire Is Offering to Every Boy in His Town a Bank Account

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—The boys of this town may all have bank accounts when they reach the age of 21. Henry Crandall, a millionaire philanthropist, has made the following unique New Year's offer:

Mr. Crandall will open a bank account of \$25 for every boy here between the ages of 12 and 16. To this the boys must add from their own savings, \$37.50. When they have this \$62.50 in the bank, Mr. Crandall will add another \$37.50, making \$100 for each boy. This money they must promise to leave in the bank drawing interest until they are 21.

The offer has been accepted by more than 50 boys and savings clubs have been organized. Mr. Crandall has already given two parks and a public library to the city.

## G. WILDES SMITH CO SECOND WEEK OF OUR January Clearance Sale

The first week of our January Clearance Sale so far exceeded our expectations that we had difficulty in properly serving some of our customers. To those whom we were unable to wait upon we express our regrets and request another chance to demonstrate the money saving opportunities of the sale.

## Clearance Sale of Tailored Suits

Tailored Suits made from all wool serges, chevots and mixtures, coats lined with guaranteed satin, black and colors, in sizes from 16 years to 40 bust measure. Values \$25.00 to \$30.00. Sale Price.....

\$15.75

Tailored Suits in the most popular priced line which we have carried this season, materials are boucles, chain chevots, broadcloths and mixtures in all the desirable colorings. Values \$32.50 to \$37.50. Price.....

\$19.75

## Clearance Sale of Coats and Wraps

Long Coats in loose and semi-fitted models, made from imported basket cloths, chevots, plaid back cloths and mixtures, most of them lined to the waist with guaranteed satin and many of them interlined. Values \$25.00 to \$35.00. Price.....

\$14.75

and \$19.75

Coats made in semi-fitted styles or the loose belted models, from double-faced fabrics, broadcloths, Scotch tweeds and men's wear mixtures, suitable for motor, traveling or street wear. Value \$32.50 to \$40.00. Sale Price.....

\$24.75

## Clearance Sale of Dresses and Costumes

Dainty Dresses made from plain and printed chiffon, and embroidered net over silk, in styles designed for dancing and party wear, the colors are pink, lavender, light blue and maize, sizes 16 years to 40 bust. Values up to \$45.00. Sale Price....

\$22.50

Street and afternoon dresses of messaline, voile, crepe de chine and taffeta trimmed with hand embroidery and beaded motifs; the colors are black, navy, gray, hunters green and tan; the styles are absolutely correct and the dresses have not been in our stock two weeks. Value \$25.00 to \$45.00. Sale Price.....

\$17.50

and \$22.50

## ALL OF OUR HIGHER-PRICED DRESSES AND COSTUMES AT PROPORTIONATE REDUCTIONS

## New Spring Styles made from Winter-weight Fabrics

Manufacturers as well as retailers are having their clearance sales to use up their heavier fabrics before preparing their spring lines. We were fortunate in securing from one of our best makers our choice of his exclusive foreign and domestic cloths, which he made up to our order in styles selected from his advance spring models of both Ladies' and Misses' Suits. For easy selection we have grouped them into the following lots on which we quote the prices as they would have been if bought in the regular way.

\$47.50 Spring Model Suits \$35.00

\$42.50 Spring Model Suits \$29.75

## Clearance Sale of Sweaters

\$8.75 to \$12.50 Sweaters Reduced to.....\$6.00  
\$6.00 Sweaters Reduced to.....\$4.00

\$7.50 Sweaters Reduced to.....\$5.00  
\$5.00 Sweaters Reduced to.....\$3.00

## CLEARANCE SALE PRICES ON ALL FURS

## SUMMER WEARING APPAREL

We have in stock a small quantity of Linen Suits, Linen Skirts, Pongee Dresses, Silk Wraps, etc., left from our late summer purchases, suitable for Southern wear which we offer at less than one half price.

All at a Reduction of 25% Our entire Stock of Neckwear  
Silk, Lace and Chiffon Waists

158 TREMONT STREET

## EXPERIMENTAL POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS WILL OPEN BUSINESS JAN. 3

WASHINGTON—Everything will be ready for the postal savings banks in the various states and territories to receive deposits Jan. 3, the first working day of the new year, said Postmaster General Hitchcock Sunday night.

The task of drawing up regulations, forms and instructions to postmasters and the general public, he announced, has progressed to such an extent as to assure the beginning of operations at the experimental offices.

One experimental office will be opened in each state and territory. Several of the offices selected are in communities inhabited by foreign-born Americans who are remitting annually considerable sums of money to their native countries by postal money orders.

## SAVANTS DISCUSS AERONAUTICS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Aeronautical problems were discussed Friday in a symposium attended by many of the members present at the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the state university. Papers were read by G. Lanza of Boston and A. H. Palmer of Hyde Park, N. Y.

## RAISE CORN WITHOUT WATER.

SPOKANE, Wash.—W. D. Chapman, a farmer in the Walla Walla valley, southwest of Spokane, had a small tract of 3000 corn, raised without a drop of water from the time of planting until he harvested it, which he sold for \$140 a ton.

## GOVERNOR WILSON TO SPEAK.

PHILADELPHIA—Woodrow Wilson, governor-elect of New Jersey, has accepted an invitation to speak at a banquet of Democrats in this city Feb. 21, at which will be launched the movement to buy out of the Democratic party the Republican bosses.

## KENNEDY ESTATE VALUE IS PLACED ABOVE \$65,000,000

NEW YORK—Appraisers have fixed the taxable value of the estate of the late John Stewart Kennedy at \$65,558,787. Deducting \$2,485,331 for administration expenses and commissions of executors, the net value of estate is \$63,073,456.

Residuary charitable bequests are: Presbyterian hospital, \$1,442,293; New York public library, \$2,707,998; Metropolitan Museum of Art, \$2,858,151; Columbia College, \$2,358,151; board of foreign missions of Presbyterian church, \$2,858,151; board of home missions of Presbyterian church, \$2,858,151; board of church erection fund, Presbyterian church, \$2,858,151; Presbyterian board of aid for colleges and academies, \$952,717; church extension committee of presbytery of New York, \$1,905,434; American Bible Society, \$952,717; United Charities, \$1,905,434; University of City of New York, \$952,717; Robert College, Constantinople, \$1,905,434; Clarity Organization Society, \$952,717.

In addition various specific bequests to institutions of various character were made. Mr. Kennedy owned only \$1,182,300 in real estate. Among bond and stockholdings are 400,000 shares Northern Pacific stock which at \$143 per share totals \$57,200,000. He also owned 100,000 shares Great Northern preferred, valued at \$14,000,000 and 96,000 Great Northern Ore valued at \$7,776,000.

## Y. M. C. A. WANTS MEMBERS.

BROCKTON, Mass.—A membership contest will be inaugurated among the boys of the Y. M. C. A. next Monday. There are 300 in the boys' department now and Daniel J. Mulvihill, secretary of that department, wants the number increased to 500 within one week. There will be rival teams, the winning one to be given a banquet. Individual medals will be given for the three members securing the most enrollments.

## PENSION PLAN MISSES BALLOT.

Regardless of any action the city council may take on the service pension act at its next meeting, it is now too late to get the question on the ballot for the coming municipal election.

## WORLD'S 1910 TRADE PROMISES TO BEAT ALL PREVIOUS RECORD

WASHINGTON—This year is going to be the banner year for the world's international trade, according to reports of the bureau of statistics, which show that both imports and exports are considerably greater than in 1909.

The bureau has received reports from 27 countries, which cover from 6 to 10 months of the calendar year 1910. In all of the 27 countries the figures of imports show a marked increase.

Considering the countries for which figures are at hand the monthly imports and exports show an increase of about 9 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of last year, and it is believed that the world's international commerce for 1910 probably will show exports valued at between \$14,000,000,000 and \$15,000,000,000, while exports are expected to aggregate in excess of \$16,000,000,000.

## ANNUAL "SING" IN STOUGHTON.

STOUGHTON, Mass.—The Old Stoughton Musical Society will have its one hundred and twenty-fourth annual "sing" in the town hall tomorrow afternoon and evening. The chorus will be assisted by Miss Emilia Iffolito of Boston, soprano; Miss Alice Fletcher of Randolph, soprano; Bertram C. Frances of Abington, tenor; Miss Fannie E. Buck of Boston and Alexander Karstein of this town.

## AETNA COMPANY HAS RECEIVER.

HARTFORD, Conn.—A receiver was appointed Friday in California for the Aetna Indemnity Company's business in that state, according to a telegram received by Theodore H. MacDonald, state insurance commissioner. The attorney general said later that he did not think the California receivership would affect the company's status in this state.



## NEWS IN AND AROUND ABOUT THE STATE

## WAKEFIELD.

The winners in the second month shoot of the indoor tournament of company A, sixth regiment, were: Expert class, Lieut. Fred H. Rogers, 243; Corp. Fred G. Evans, 240; Sergt. J. H. Keough, 234; marksman class, Priv. Fred Oliver, 218; Priv. Matthew Burns, 217; Priv. Thomas Walsh, 209.

Edwin C. Miller has called a meeting of the "committee on railroad facilities and transportation" for Monday night to take action on the refusal of the Boston & Maine to accept tickets to both the upper and center stations.

Smith class of Union church has elected: President, Arthur W. MacQuarrie; vice-president, William McKie; secretary and treasurer, Walter G. Holt; secretary and treasurer of class brass band, Waldo W. Bears; athletic instructor, Robert G. Morse; entertainment committee, William McKie, Waldo Bears, Gideon Sumner, Harold Edgett, Bernard Colan.

## STONEHAM.

Stoneham lodge, K. P., has elected: Chancellor commander, Irving G. Thompson; vice-chancellor, Frank G. Elliott; prelate, Ernest S. Frazier; master of work, John A. Alden; keeper of records and seals, G. Everett Stackpole; master of finance, John L. Gilson; master of exchequer, George Green; master-at-arms, Joseph H. Howes; inner guard, Sumner L. Hunt; outer guard, M. Henry Mercer; representative to grand lodge, G. Everett Stackpole; alternate, George N. Green; trustee, 3 years, Charles D. Harris.

A permit has been granted by the selectment to the Standard Oil Company for two large storage tanks on Maple street.

The basketball team of Co. H, sixth regiment, is composed of King, right forward; Bergstrom, left guard; Cameron, left forward; Rinkhart, center; Tarbett, right guard.

## MALDEN.

Smithmade Suspender Company has leased a part of the Cyrus W. Comes factory and will commence business there Monday.

The Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual New Year's reception Monday evening. Refreshments and an entertainment will be provided by the Woman's Auxiliary.

Among the new committee appointments to be made Monday evening by the board of aldermen, John G. Tilden will head the street railway committee, Messrs. Hill and Perkins will be on the license committee, and J. V. Powell and W. M. Blakeley on the police committee. Mr. Blakeley will probably be chairman of the joint committee on salaries.

## HALIFAX.

The public schools will open Monday.

The fire department has elected: Captain, Jared B. Baker; first lieutenant, Samuel A. Kelliher; second lieutenant, J. Homer Tilton; clerk, Anson A. Anderson; treasurer, Edwin H. Vaughan; steward, Lyander W. Hayward; standing committee, William B. Wood, Nathaniel S. Gupit, William Robertson.

Halifax grange is arranging for an open meeting. Granges in neighboring towns will be invited.

The holiday season brought many of the summer visitors to town for a few days' outing at their cottages.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Colfax lodge, I. O. O. F., has rented an office in the Nutter block for club purposes.

The next meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club will be held with Mr. and Mrs. William Luddy.

The Busy Bee Society will hold a party this evening in Sattuck hall.

The schools will open Monday. The officers of William McKinley camp, S. of V., will be installed Tuesday evening by Past Commander Beal of the Brockton camp.

## EASTON.

Officers of Easton grange will be installed in the latter part of January.

C. M. Ripley explained the boy scout movement at a meeting in Brockton Friday evening. He has been asked to become one of the officers of the Brockton council of boy scouts.

William Hall has been elected superintendent of the Unionville Sunday school.

## BEVERLY.

The dedication of the new clubhouse of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Balch street this afternoon is bringing many visitors from the different offices of the company. The new clubhouse is one of the finest of its type.

Eleven city officials will be elected at the convention of the city council Monday afternoon.

## BROOKLINE.

Selections from Handel's "Messiah" will be given tomorrow afternoon at the vesper service of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church.

A special exhibition of swimming will take place in the gymnasium Feb. 8.

"Junior" Stewart has been elected manager of the high school track team for next year.

## HANSON.

The Julius W. Monroe camp, S. of V., and its auxiliary have accepted an invitation to the installation of Duxbury camp and auxiliary at Duxbury, Jan. 4.

There will be a party this evening in Thomas hall.

The schools will open Monday.

## WHITMAN.

Whitman lodge, N. E. O. P., has elected: Warden, Mrs. Lillie Livingstone; vice-warden, George C. Park; recording secretary, Mrs. Eloise M. Prentiss; financial secretary, Miss Elizabeth Bosworth; treasurer, James T. Condon; guide, Irving Miett; guardian, Miss Ruby Perkins; sentinel, William F. Fisher; trustee for three years, Charles E. Perkins; representatives to grand lodge, William W. Livingstone, G. Wilson Reed and Fred Ramsdell; alternates, W. B. Bowen, Miss Annie W. Hull and Henry J. Gardner.

The Baptist choir will give a vesper service tomorrow evening. A cantata will be sung, also several anthems.

Arrangements are being made for the twenty-fifth anniversary of Plymouth Rock lodge, K. of P., which will be held in the town hall Feb. 2. The committee in charge consists of Past Chancellor E. C. Porter, C. C.; J. B. Nye, V.; William H. Ladd, M. of A.; Clarence A. Townsend and Clifford Butler.

## ABINGTON.

Betty Alden Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Miss Jennie H. Wilkes; vice-grand, Miss Nellie A. Mann; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma T. Whiting; treasurer, Mrs. Grace T. West; trustee, Mrs. Betsey S. Maxwell.

The only club will hold a party in Standish hall this evening.

Past Master O. D. Dickerman of John Cutler lodge of A. F. & A. M. has been elected junior deacon of the grand lodge.

Pilgrim lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Jesse Poole; vice-grand, Fred B. Meserve; recording secretary, Harry E. Manson; financial secretary, A. Wilbur Whitmarsh; treasurer, Alden P. West.

## MIDDLEBORO.

A meeting for boys will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms tomorrow afternoon.

Middleboro Y. M. C. A. basketball team will play Abington Y. M. C. A. at Abington this evening. The high school basketball team will play Quincy high at Quincy Monday.

A party will be held Tuesday evening in the town hall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Belden has been elected a teacher in the Brockton public schools.

The Central Baptist church has elected: Moderator, Homer W. Caswell; clerk, William A. Greene; treasurer, George W. Stetson; auditor, Herbert S. Sylvester; prudential committee, George W. Stetson, Sylvanus Brett, Thomas S. Phinney.

## WEYMOUTH.

The First Methodist Episcopal and the East Weymouth Congregational churches will hold union services every evening next week except Saturday.

The Sons of Veterans ladies auxiliary has elected: President, Martha Thayer; vice-president, Nettie Holbrook; treasurer, Hattie Farrar.

Ladies Sewing Circle of the Pilgrim Congregational church will hold an all-day meeting Wednesday.

Young Men's Baraca class of the Old South Congregational church has elected: President, Alan Monroe; vice-president, Justin Monroe; secretary, Raymond Burhoe; assistant secretary, Nye White; treasurer, Albert Bennett.

## MELROSE.

Republican city committee will elect a president tonight to succeed John G. Robinson. The candidates are Vice-President Leslie F. Keene and Alderman J. Sidney Hutchins.

The class of 1908 of high school held a reunion Friday evening. Officers elected were: President, Frank Atwood; vice-president, Albert Moore; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mildred Aldrich.

Charter revision commission will hold its first meeting Tuesday evening. The early work will be the securing of forms of charters from other cities and later the commission will give public hearings.

## WOBURN.

The new city government will be inaugurated Monday afternoon, when Mayor Murray will deliver his inaugural address and the city council will organize.

A concert under the direction of Mrs. Sarah C. Phinney, with Frances Buntun Brown-soprano, Paul March Brown cellist, Clara Poole King contralto, Myrtle Walcott pianist and Harlow Seeley, dramatic reader, is announced for Jan. 11.

The public schools will reopen Tuesday morning.

## QUINCY.

A delegation from Paul Revere W. R. C. visits the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea this afternoon.

The Choral Society will present the oratorio "The Creation," in Music hall, Tuesday evening.

Hazel B. Chapman is erecting a two-family house at the corner of Beach and Phillips street.

Motiers Association will meet in the Bethany Congregational church Wednesday evening.

## BRIDGEWATER.

The normal school will reopen Tuesday. Onsemequin Club will meet Monday afternoon in the town hall.

New Year services will be held in a number of the churches tomorrow with special music.

Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational church will hold its annual meeting and supper in the church Tuesday evening.

## FITCHBURG.

S. W. Tupper of Boston, member of the immigration commission, will speak before the Board of Trade and Merchants Association Wednesday evening on "A better understanding of the English language to make immigrants better citizens." It is the intention of the association to become self-constituted advisory committee to the city council.

A. I. Rome, owner of the Torrey block, corner of Main and Central streets, will remodel it into a modern mercantile and office building.

Louis N. M. DesChenes is preparing plans for a 14-tenement building at Oak Hill road and Plymouth street in the Cleghorn district.

There will be 200 voices in the chorus at the midwinter concert of the Choral Union.

Local 778, Journeymen Carpenters Union, has elected: President, Selden H. Harran; vice-president, Charles C. Patterson; recording secretary, Joseph D. O'Keefe; financial secretary, Charles F. Dibble; treasurer, Selden H. Harran; trustee and warden, Henry Ware; conductor, Joseph Venne.

## MEDFORD.

Edward E. Elder, city solicitor, has received a report on the city's park apportionment in the metropolitan taxes for next year. The total amount of increase in the park assessment is approximately \$5000 and the decrease in the boulevard assessment \$3000.

Trinity lodge, N. E. O. P., has elected: Warden, William H. Barker; vice-warden, Elizabeth G. Keay; recording secretary, Miss M. Gertrude Bragdon; financial secretary, Miss Annie E. Barker; treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Wadleigh; chaplain, Mrs. Sadie B. James; guide, Mrs. Alice Green; guardian, Samuel Bunney; sentinel, Roland O'Brien; trustee, George H. Jaynes; representatives to grand lodge, Warren H. Keay and Albert Linscott.

Mayor Brewer has ordered the street department to allow coating on several streets and police protection will be provided for the children. The streets are Capen, Madison, Williams, Medford, Allston, Winthrop, North and Fulton.

## LEOMINSTER.

Reports of town officers are showing good balances. The school committee has an unexpended balance of \$4000, notwithstanding the increase in the number of pupils, and the poor department reports a balance of \$2000.

Figures have been submitted for a central heating and lighting plant for all public buildings. The figures are \$33,000. The town will take action at the next annual meeting.

The school committee has decided on a new school building to accommodate the north part of the town. It will be larger than the other school buildings for the same grades.

The evening schools will open Monday evening. Provision is made for 200 pupils.

## LYNNFIELD.

Chemical fire engine company No. 2 at South Lynnfield has elected: President, M. F. Donovan; clerk, D. Bert Carroll; steward, William H. Griffin; captain, Daniel G. Harvey; lieutenant, Thomas R. Evans; treasurer, Andrew Mansfield, Jr.; trustee, L. B. Hayward, A. C. Hill and William H. Griffin constitute a committee to report on new equipment needs. A supper and a social will be given by the social committee tonight.

To stimulate interest in town betterment, Frank J. D. Barnum, the new president of Lynnfield Center League, offers a prize of \$25 for the best proposal for the improvement of Lynnfield. Carl Hoffman of Lynn has let the contract for a new dwelling on Salem street.

## EVERETT.

Assawamett tribe of Red Men has elected: Prophet, George W. Vaughan; sachem, Fred A. Hutchins; senior sagamore, Walter S. Gilley; junior sagamore, George W. Murray; C. of R. Ralph V. Spear; collector, A. L. Lee; keeper of wampum, William N. Bowman; trustee, John W. Homan; trustee to fill vacancy, Fred W. Emerson.

The Civic Improvement Association has arranged a series of meetings for the year. Two will be held next month, on Jan. 10 and 24.

Joseph T. Palmer, principal of one of Fitchburg's grammar schools, has been elected principal of Lincoln school.

## WEST BRIDGEWATER.

The Baptist society held a business meeting in the church vestry Friday evening. The pulpit will be supplied for the remainder of the winter.

The Rev. E. B. Maglathlin, pastor of the Unitarian church, has been appointed district deputy grand master of the twenty-ninth Masonic district, which includes the lodges in this section.

The annual meeting of the West Bridgewater Improvement Association will be held Jan. 9. Officers will be elected.

Howard Seminary will reopen next week.

## NORWELL.

The selectmen have been holding daily sessions this week completing the valuations. The new valuation, the first issued for many years, will be printed with the town report.

The senior class of Norwell high is arranging an entertainment for next month.

The pulpit of the Universalist church at Assinippi will be supplied during the remainder of the winter.

## ROCKLAND.

Old Colony lodge, K. of P., has elected: Chancellor commander, William F. Ames; vice-chancellor, Arthur N. Bennett; prelate, H. Herbert Loud; master of work, Orrin D. Horn; master-at-arms, Fred E. Bowers; keeper of records and seal, Joseph H. Jenkins; master of finance, Joseph W. Richards; master of exchequer, William E. Douglass; inner guard, Fred H. Morse; outside guard, William Pratt; representative to Grand lodge, Fletcher Jenkins; alternate, G. E. Briggs.

Hartsuff W. R. C. holds a supper and roll-call in Grand Army hall this evening.

At the Baptist church Sunday evening the Rev. William Reid will give the first of a series of addresses on industrial problems.

Rockland encampment, I. O. O. F., has elected: Chief patriarch, George Green; high priest, C. A. Fritz; senior warden, H. O. Turner; recording scribe, Charles Phillips; financial scribe, Fayette Briggs; treasurer, J. H. Mackins.

## DEDHAM.

Charles W. Carroll post 144, G. A. R., and W. R. C. 104 will have a joint installation in Odd Fellows hall Jan. 6.

Men's Club of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church will meet in the vestry Jan. 5. Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Hurley of Boston will speak on "Immigration Problems."

Germantown Citizens Association will meet in Saunders hall Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Julia Duff, Dr. Thomas F. Leen, Frank L. Goodwin, Ernest E. Smith, Timothy J. Buckley, Thomas A. Mansfield, Joseph A. Sheehan and others, all of Boston, will speak.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, will be the guest of the Historical Society Wednesday evening and will speak on the topic, "Over Southern Battlefields Today."

## BROCKTON.

Damocles lodge, K. of P., will have a public installation Tuesday. Eric Ek is chairman of the committee.

Lady Somerset lodge, Daughters of St. George, will install its officers Jan. 6.

Miss Jennie Hall Richmond will entertain the Fortnightly Club at her home on Chester avenue Jan. 6, when Miss Emma Porter of Newton will speak on "Dutch Painters and the Land They Loved."

Young Matrons Club of Universalist church has appointed a committee for its children's party, Jan. 20. The committee consists of Mesdames Leslie M. Sherburne, Herbert L. Tinkham, Fred S. Parmenter, W. Newell Wade, Thomas L. Kendall, Ira W. Holbrook, George Perkins and E. Herbert Ripley.

## CHELSEA.

New officers of Winnisimmet lodge, I. O. O. F., are: Noble grand, George H. Smith; vice-grand, Aquilla Rich; secretary, Frank B. Endicott; treasurer, Simon B. Atwood; financial secretary, Edward Chellis; trustee of funds, Alonzo R. Davis; trustee of hall, William A. Jakeman.

There will be a service in Mt. Bellingham church this evening conducted by the Rev. A. H. Nazarian.

Local lodge of Elks will have a social evening in its headquarters tonight.

The Review Club will have its annual party in the clubhouse this evening. The committee is the president, Henry S. Cary, Dr. Frank B. McIntock, George McIntire, Howard Walker, George Gray.

## WALTHAM.

Mrs. George J. Barker, worthy matron of Electa chapter, O. of E. S., will entertain officers of the chapter at her home on Prospect street this evening.

The Rev. Joseph P. McCarthy of Kalamazoo, Mich., has accepted a call to the First Unitarian church in this city, and will assume charge in two weeks.

A New Year reception, roll call and reunion will be held in Asbury Temple Methodist church, Sunday evening. The Rev. C. H. Stackpole, Mrs. Stockpole and members of the Epworth league of the church will receive.

## REVERE.

The Rev. Rufus M. Taft of Worcester will take part in the Sunday services of the Trinity Congregational church in the Beachmont district and services to be held each evening for the next two weeks. Officers for this church will be elected Monday night.

The Rev. Dr. F. E. Emerich, state secretary of the Home Missionary Society, will speak in the First Congregational church Thursday evening in the series of meetings to be held next Jan. 6. The schools will open Monday morning.

## WESTWOOD.

A meeting to organize a brass band will be held in the Colburn schoolhouse Wednesday evening.

The Girls Club will hold a New Year party in the Unitarian parish house tonight.

The Rev. William R. Lord, pastor of Dover Congregational church, will speak on "Tolstoi" before the Westwood Alliance Jan. 10.

## HANOVER.

Miss Belle Porter has resigned as assistant teacher of the high school.

The public schools will open Monday. The selectmen are meeting this afternoon.

Plans are underway for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of St. Andrew's church at Hanover. Four Corners next June.

## Remember

You can't get a Motor Truck  
the day after you order it.

## ATTERBURY TRUCKS

for early Spring Delivery  
must be ordered soon.

Waite-Robbins Motor Co.

594 Boylston Street - - - Boston

Tel. 3413 B. B.

MADISON SQUARE IS  
NEARLY READY FOR  
BIG A. L. A. M. SHOW

Large List of Entries for  
Commercial and Pleasure  
Parts of Exhibit Which  
Opens Next Saturday.

## FINE DECORATIONS

NEW YORK—What is expected to be one of the greatest automobile shows from every standpoint ever held in this country or in Europe, will be inaugurated in Madison Square Garden next Saturday, and will continue for two weeks. The forthcoming affair, held under the auspices of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, will really be two shows in one, the first week being devoted exclusively to passenger or pleasure vehicles, while commercial vehicles, electric carriages and motorcycles will be shown the second. A comprehensive display of accessories and parts will be included during both exhibitions.

There will be more than 679 different displays during both periods. The number of exhibitors for the first week is 393, of which 67 will be exhibits of gasoline pleasure vehicles and 326 will be exhibits of accessories and parts. For the second week there are 286 exhibitors. There will be 27 exhibits of gasoline commercial vehicles, 7 exhibits of electric business and pleasure vehicles, 18 exhibits of motorcycles and 234 exhibits of accessories.

During the first week standard makes of pleasure cars will be displayed mostly on the main floor, but there will be car exhibits also on the elevated platform, balcony and in the "exhibition hall." During the second week commercial vehicles, of gasoline and electric motive power, motorcycles and accessories will be shown.

In prices the cars will range from the costliest on the market down to \$485. There will be on view an extensive variety of the latest models of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. It is estimated that the total value of the goods to be shown at this colossal exhibition will amount to more than \$5,000,000.

Never before since the big automobile shows began to be held in the Garden, which is New York's biggest show building, has there been so much space available for exhibition purposes as for the forthcoming affair. The total amount of exhibiting space for both periods is 100,000 square feet and all has been allotted to exhibitors. More than 20,000 feet of space was gained this year by extending the balconies toward the center of the Garden arena and upward to the dome.

The development of motor trucks and business wagons has been so great and has assumed such proportions that it was found necessary to hold a separate show to display them in their various forms. The second week of the Garden show will have the most comprehensive exhibit of commercial wagons ever seen in America and will be worth the attention of every one.

The motorcycle exhibit will be the most complete display ever seen in this country. These machines have made rapid strides in public favor during the past

## WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

George H. Robertson has definitely retired from automobile racing and gone into business. He has acquired a one third interest in the Auto Supply Company and been elected president of the concern.

Sixteen different makes of cars, representing five of Europe's great automobile building countries—France, Italy, England, Germany and Belgium—are to be displayed in the Importers' Automobile Salon at the hotel Astor, New York, Jan. 2 to 7. The latest creations of Europe's famous motor car builders are to be shown in the beautiful ballroom on the ground floor of the hotel. Visitors can enter the Salon through the hotel or go directly into the ballroom by way of the exclusive Salon entrance on the Forty-fifth street side of the building.

The Pennsylvania Motor Federation, a new organization in Philadelphia, is working throughout the state to unite the various automobile clubs in working for good roads and favorable legislation. They feel that a motor club should be more than social, and that if all the automobilists join clubs, and the clubs are brought into relation with each other by a central body, the resulting organization will have an influence which will be able to do much for the benefit of motorists and the community generally. Already the federation has done much organization of clubs in sections where they were needed, and the state is practically covered by members of it.

The first automobile exhibition in western Canada will be held at Winnipeg from Feb. 13 to 18, 1911, under the auspices of the Winnipeg Motor Trades Association. The time is the "honsipal week" when hundreds of visitors from all parts of western Canada go to Winnipeg. Owing to the limited space, permitting the exhibition of only about 60 cars, which have been members of the association for 90 days prior to the exhibition. It is intended to hold the exhibition annually, and plans are already being made to have ample space

available for all exhibitors for the exhibition of 1912.

The Motor Yacht Club of Germany, with which the Magdeburg Automobile Club is allied, is arranging for the latter part of May, 1911, a motor boat tour on the Elbe from Leitmeritz to Potsdam, similar to the last trip on the Danube from Regensburg to Vienna. The trip is to be a test of reliability and endurance, without any speed contest whatsoever, and has been planned with the hope of increasing the use of motor boats on inland streams. A half of a day will be made in Magdeburg, and the local automobile club and the city authorities are arranging for an appropriate reception.

The belief is largely prevalent that faulty carburization due to an excessive mixture is the cause of carbonization in an engine," said J. R. del Rio, a mechanical engineer, lecturing at the Stewart school recently, "but in a number of tests I have made I am fully convinced that an overrichness in the mixture alone cannot cause carbonization. The tests I have made clearly show that when the oxygen in the air was not sufficient to produce a perfect combustion the molecules of gasoline burn only on the outer surface; the inner surface is only partly burned, leaving the residue largely carbon, but not of the sticky formation, and is expelled by the cylinder during exhaust."

LACONIA TO HAVE  
100 ROOM HOTEL

LACONIA, N. H.—Next summer a new 100-room hotel, with a large garage, will be built here. The company interested has the following officers: President, George D. Mayo; vice-president, William F. Knight; treasurer, Charles W. Tyler; secretary, Stephen S. Jewett; directors, George D. Mayo, William F. Knight, Harry W. Daniel, Frank H. Lougee, True E. Prescott, Charles W. Vaughan and Elmer S. Tilton.

CHICAGO MOTORISTS  
PLAN A BUSY SEASON

CHICAGO—Although the Chicago Motor Club has not as yet made up its program of events for 1911, it is more than certain that the season will be the most active one in the history of the local organization. All the old features, such as the road races, hill climb and reliability run will be retained, while, in addition, there probably will

be several more events out of the ordinary. At the annual election nearly every one of the officials who gave the club so successful an administration in 1910 were elected. With the experience gained during a busy campaign, it is figured that the club should be a most important unit in the American Automobile Association. Of the new board there are only four new faces.

President David Beecroft and First Vice-President Thomas J. Hay hold over, Henry Paulman succeeds Dr. M. D. McNab as second vice-president; Nelson H. Van Sien, Jr., falls heir to the secretaryship, formerly held by Harry T. Gilton.

President Beecroft wants the 1911 program outlined well in advance of the opening of the season. In fact, he wants the card made up before the national show in Chicago, for it is completely by that time much missionary work may be done among the makers who come here for the show. With all the dates selected and with the functions secured, it will be possible for the club to know by March 1 just what support it will receive from the makers.



# News of Interest to Automobilists

## WONDERFUL GROWTH OF BOSTON EXHIBIT DEMANDS CHANGES

Lack of Space to Meet the Needs of Exhibitors and Public Will Have to Be Met in 1912.

### IN CLASS BY ITSELF

Of all the great trade exhibits held in Boston each year, the automobile show stands in a class by itself as being of interest to all classes, and it will next be seen at Mechanics Building during the week of March 4 to 11, 1911. Society people are anxious to see the latest models in big touring cars, limousines, and landaules, while the chauffeurs and mechanics want to inspect the racers, and the business men will congregate in the commercial car department and compare the different makes of trucks.

Never did the old horse shows, catering to pleasure-driving only, gather such crowds, and each season as the motor vehicle continues to displace the antiquated horse-drawn vehicle, the crowds become larger and the demand for exhibit space becomes greater and more imperative.

It has now reached the stage where the automobile dealers of the city and the management of the show must make some drastic move to secure more space, both for the exhibitors and the public, and it is thought that while the exhibition next spring will be held in the usual way, the recent consolidation of the two formerly existing motor truck associations may result in a decision to hold a distinct exhibition for the commercial end of the trade in 1912 and thereafter.

The consolidation of the Boston Motor Truck Association, Inc., and the Commercial Vehicle Dealers Association of Boston is indicative of the harmony that prevails among the automobile dealers in this city. The conference committees of the two associations had no difficulty whatever in coming to a mutually satisfactory reorganization agreement, and officers were elected without any friction whatever. It is this solidarity and unity of purpose which has in the past done so much for the good of the trade in this section, of which this consolidation is but an example.

## AUTO FIRE LADDER FOR SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—With the arrival Friday of an electrically operated aerial ladder, the city of Springfield becomes possessor of 12 pieces of automobile fire apparatus, said to be the largest automobile equipment of any fire department in the country.

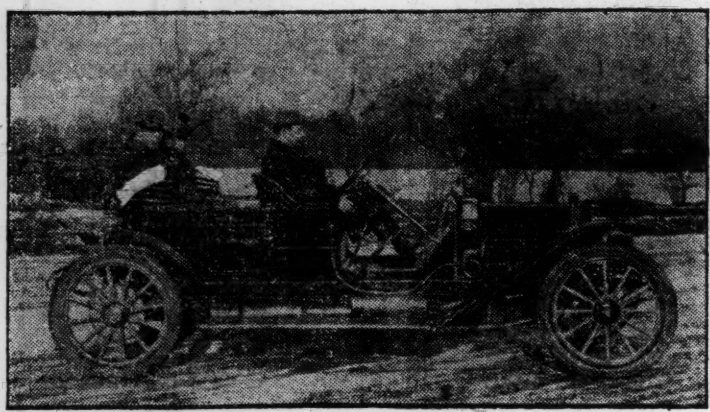
The electric ladder is the first of its kind to be manufactured. It weighs 11 tons, is 55 feet over all, and the extension ladder is 85 feet long.

## GERMAN AUTOMOBILE MARKET RESTRICTED

According to a report by United States Consul Ralph Busser of Erfurt to the department of commerce and labor, the German market for touring or outing motor cars is restricted to a comparatively small class of people; and this trade has certainly not been neglected by the German automobile makers, who are progressive in the art of business getting as well as in manufacture. The demand for both high grade and cheap machines seems to be fairly well supplied by the domestic industries.

The growing popularity of automobiles and their increased use in a business way has created more demand for cheap than for high grade machines. A cheap German make of the four-cylinder phaeton type, 12 to 14-horsepower, seating two persons, can be purchased here for about \$900; seating four persons, \$935. This car is upholstered in imitation leather, and the prices quoted do not include top cover, glass front piece, lamps and minor attachments. A two-cylinder car of the same make, six to seven horsepower, likewise upholstered, sells for about \$625; and a one-cylinder, five to six horsepower, \$400. Half-top cover, reserve accumulator and tires, lamps, etc., are extra.

## POPULAR AUTOMOBILE MODEL



NEW OTTO TOURING CAR FOR 1911.

C. L. Costello at wheel. N. C. Smith and H. C. Whipple in back seat.

## TWO NEW MODELS NOW EXHIBITED BY THE PEERLESS

Both Are of the Popular Torpedo Type and Are Receiving Much Favorable Attention.

The Peerless Motor Car Company has on exhibition for a few days two cars which cannot fail to attract the attention of all who pass their showroom. One is a 1911 model, six-cylinder, four-passenger torpedo, which is pronounced by those who have seen it to be one of the most symmetrical and beautiful examples of that type of car which has yet been displayed. The long and low effect of the torpedo body is heightened by the length of the hood, the top of which is on a level with the body moulding. The car is finished in Peerless gray with black mouldings and a narrow gold stripe, which is very effective. The seats are deeply upholstered in a long-grain, bright-finish black leather and are particularly luxurious.

The other car has a special seven-passenger torpedo body, designed by the purchaser on original lines, and incorporating many attractive features. The body is of generous width, allowing space between the divided front seats for a small compartment for gloves, maps, etc. The rear of the front seat is recessed below the robe rail, giving additional length in the tonneau. The top and slip covers are made of the same material, which is a little darker in color than the finish of the body and chassis. The fenders extend down over the rear wheels as low as the axle, affording greater protection than usual to the back of the body. The curved dash is of aluminum, and extends from the bottom of the wind shield in converging lines to the top of the hood. The panel comprising the doors and end of the front seat is slightly depressed and finished in a harmonizing color of a slightly lighter shade. The fore-doors are hinged at the rear, and if desired, can be fastened in a partly open position to allow a free circulation of air. This body is mounted on the standard four-cylinder 30-horsepower Peerless chassis.

## CHICAGO ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S RUN A NOVEL CONTEST

Distance to Be Covered This Time Is About Seventy Miles—Conducted by Local Automobile Club.

CHICAGO—On the stroke of 12 to-night the annual New Year's run of Ford cars will start, under the auspices of the Chicago Automobile Club. This unique run, which was originated several years ago by T. J. Hay, of the Ford branch, was opened last year, at the request of the Auto Club, to all car owners. This will be the case again this New Year's eve.

Seventeen cars started from the Chicago clubhouse last year in a driving snowstorm and plowed their way over the 100-mile course. This lay over the finest boulevards and avenues of the city to the road leading to Elgin, the scene of the famous road races. From there they drove to Geneva, where they were the guests of the members of the Fox River Country Club.

One feature of the run was the use of luminous confetti. The Ford, with Hay at the wheel, led the way by means of this material, which was a specially prepared red light. A red torch in the tonneau of the Ford revealed the whereabouts of the pathfinders at all times. This year the objective point will be Gunther's new hotel at Halfday. It is here that the tourists will enjoy part of the night, and then hustle back to the clubhouse, where breakfast will be served. The entire trip will cover about 70 miles, somewhat shorter than in previous years.

## FORD CLIMBS COURTHOUSE STEPS.

One day recently W. Alonzo Craig proposed to Mr. Foreman, of the Foreman-Gresham Automobile Company, dealers in Ford cars at Raduach, Ky., that if he would climb the two flights of concrete and stone steps on the north side of the Federal courthouse, go through the courthouse hall and down the steps on the south side of the building and yard, he (Craig) would buy a Ford model T automobile at \$780 cash and no questions asked. Mr. Foreman took him up promptly and made the trip, successfully motoring up the two flights of steps, through the court house and down on the other side with comparative ease. Up the steps the machine held its course at an angle of 45 degrees with as much ease as on the level surface. Mr. Foreman sold the car.

## EXPECT RULES FOR STEAM PROPELLED AUTO RACING

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Unless something unexpected comes up, steam propelled automobiles will take an active part in motor racing during the 1911 season. The contest board of the American Automobile Association is expected to make this possible. When the rules for the coming season are made, the consideration of the steam power machine is the outgrowth of a desire evidenced by two or three makers of that kind of automobile to see their product in competition with gasoline cars in the international sweepstakes race to be held on the Indianapolis Motor speedway, May 30, 1911.

The speedway management has received letters from some of the steam car makers if they will be allowed to enter the 500-mile race on Memorial day, but the permission could not be granted as the A. A. A. rules do not provide for competition between gasoline motors and steam engines, or, in fact, between steam propelled cars themselves. Chairman Butler was appealed to and asked if there was any possible chance for an arrangement whereby the steam cars could start in the big motor classic.

The A. A. A. official has replied that no ruling thus far made would allow steam cars to compete, but that the contest board probably would give them consideration in the 1911 rules and, if possible, arrange a basis whereby steam and gasoline engines would be classed together for certain contests. At any rate, he says, the steam cars will have a class assigned them in the 1911 rule and be allowed to compete together if not with the other motive power.

This ruling will be greeted with favor by the older devotees of the motor race.

## GRAND CIRCUIT FOR AUTOMOBILE RACERS IS BEING TALKED UP

Official Starter for A. A. A. Favorable to Plan Which Would Open Season on Pacific Coast.

### END IN THE SOUTH

Plans are now under way to try and establish a grand circuit automobile program for 1911. It is an acknowledged fact that one of the biggest items of expense in the racing business for manufacturers is caused by the long jumps about the country that have to be made to take in the leading meets. These long jumps from one meet to another make a very formidable item in the cost of maintaining a racing stable. It is because of this that it is being urged with greater force for next season to establish a circuit of speedway racing. The speedway races have been much before the public of late, although the big road races attract attention particularly because of the international fields.

If a circuit were arranged so that teams could go from one track to the other, making short jumps in a definite order, the public would probably become more conversant with what is being attempted and the manufacturers would be able to reduce expenses materially. Also a more general participation in racing events would be possible if the schedule of dates were arranged so that more makers would be able to enter.

Fred J. Wagner, starter of all the prominent automobile contests in the country, believes this is the right time to begin planning for the circuit. The far West is particularly keen on it and he feels that this interest should be rewarded.

Racing at the beginning of the year could be conducted best on the Pacific coast in those sections where it is warm. Santa Monica's boulevard course, in full view of the ocean, is a fine spot for racing, and it is apparently one of the fastest if not the fastest of all the courses. San Francisco and Seattle are other places where there could be races in the spring as late as the end of April. From the coast the racers would journey to the middle West. On the Indianapolis speedway late in May there will be one of the biggest meets of the year. It is suggested that various conditions make it necessary for the drivers to practice and tune up their machines for several weeks after leaving the coast and getting into the different climatic conditions of the middle West.

Chicago, Cleveland and other tracks throughout would follow naturally in the circuit and then the racers would come further east. Buffalo and New York would get the meets thereafter for a time and then would come the racing in Philadelphia, where the Fairmount park event has been a successful feature for some seasons.

This would carry until well in the autumn. After that Atlanta, following the Georgia city would come New Orleans and the places in Texas where race meets are held, Galveston, Dallas and San Antonio. There would be beach races at Galveston and then later on the sand paths at Ormond and Jacksonville. This would round out a full year of racing, with every section getting as much as was placed and demanded.

SILENCE

# Peerless

COMFORT

SIX-CYLINDER 30 H. P. TORPEDO

Developed and refined to a point well-nigh perfection in every detail

Call and see this car

**The Peerless Motor Car Co. of New England**  
660 Beacon Street, Boston  
*Licensed Under Selden Patent*

## REVIVAL OF LONG DISTANCE AUTO RACES IN FRANCE

Assurance That Grand Prix Contests Will Be Resumed Next Year Is Well Received.

With France reentering the field of long-distance automobile racing after a lapse of two years, interest in that sport abroad is bound to show much more activity, with other countries also possible fields for contests in 1911. France was the originator and most successful promoter of long-distance races on the road and the assurance that two big international races will be promoted in the spring of 1911, under the management of the Automobile Club of the Sarthe and Oise and the patronage of the Automobile Club of France is most pleasing to racers.

May 15 to July 15 is the time set for the race, which will be held on the famous Sarthe circuit, which was the scene of the grand prize races in 1905 and 1906. This circuit measures 372 miles. Two classes are provided for—one, class A, for cars having four cylinders, with a maximum bore of 4.33 inches and a maximum stroke of 7.87 inches, and the other, class B, for "any mechanically propelled cars whose extreme width shall not exceed 6 feet 2 inches."

Cups and medals will be given by the Automobile Club of France and the Automobile Club of L'Sarthe to the winning drivers in each race, in addition to a prize of \$1000 in cash or plate. In the free-for-all event (class B), there is no limit on the number of cars of the same make entered, but in the other race, class A, each manufacturer is restricted to three cars.

Entries close on Feb. 1 with the secretary of the Automobile Club of L'Sarthe at L'Oise, but cars may be entered after that date by the paying of a double fee. The entry fee for one car is \$500; for two cars \$800, and for three cars \$400. All entry fees will be deposited in a bank designated by the entrants.

The cars entered in the race must be examined by a committee of the promoting club on the morning before the race, when the cylinders and chassis will be stamped. In case fraud on the part of a manufacturer can be proved, he will be fined \$600. At the end of the race the cars will again be examined, if the committee so desires.

Each car must carry two passengers, seated side by side, and the exhausts on the car must be directed toward the rear. Drivers and mechanics may be changed during the contest if necessary. Each driver must possess a driving license, and any driver who, in the judgment of the committee, pilots his car in a reckless or dangerous manner may be rejected.

The promoters reserve the right to take off the race should less than 30 entries be received. All protests must be made in writing within an hour of the finish of the race, and must be accompanied by \$20, which will be returned if the protest is sustained.

The last big road race in France was the third grand prix race of the Automobile Club of France, held on June 7, 1908, over the Dieppe circuit. This race at 478 miles was won by Lautenschlager.

## COLE "30" HAS BIG EXHIBIT AT PALACE SHOW

Boston Agents Are All in New York to Help Show New Models to Prospective Customers.

G. E. & H. J. Habich Company, distributors for the Cole 30, sent complimentary tickets to their prospects inviting them to be their guests at the Grand Central Palace automobile show, New York, which opens tonight. The concern has made arrangements with the show management to present season tickets to all persons who apply at their exhibit.

The Cole 30 exhibit will be located on the main floor. A feature of the show will be two special styles of roadster built on the Cole 30 118-inch chassis. The designs were specially built with a view of obtaining public opinion, and if the opinions prove that this racing type is the kind certain motorists are seeking, the Cole 30 factory will add the model to its present five styles, calling the new car the Speedster. It is painted battleship gray, trimmed in red glazed finished leather. The lower part is of the same type, unit system, as found in the toy tonneau and touring cars of the Cole 30 line. It develops an average speed of 65 miles an hour.

All of the trophies won by the Cole racing team, and the two machines which won these honors will be in the exhibit, as well as a complete showing of the other models manufactured by the Cole 30 factory—four-door convertible touring car, toy tonneau, torpedo roadster and touring car without doors.

The entire official force of the Cole 30 factory is in New York for the show, with headquarters at the Hotel Victoria. J. J. Cole invites all dealers to meet him there, where he will be pleased to receive any suggestions or views on the Cole 30 product.

## 1911 AUTOMOBILE NUMBER PLATES BEGIN TO APPEAR

Highway Commission, Had Given Out Over 6000 Up to Noon Today—Same Design as Last Year.

Although today is the last of the present year and the 1911 automobile registration number plates will not be necessary until tomorrow, the new plates are already appearing on the street. The highway commission announces that up to noon today a little over 6000 of these registration plates have been sent out.

In appearance they are the same as the 1910 plates with the exception of the year. They are in the usual blue with the letters Mass. down the left hand side, the year 1911 down the right and the registration number in the center.

With something like 29,000 automobiles to be given numbers for the coming year, it will be some little time before all receive their new plates. The authorities have announced that any autoist who has his receipt for a 1911 registration will be passed until his plate arrives, which will probably be before the middle of next month.

## GRAND CENTRAL AUTO SHOW IS ALL READY FOR ANNUAL OPENING

Maj.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant to Deliver Address on Auto and Airship in Military Affairs.

NEW YORK—Thousands of New Yorkers and visitors from other cities are expected to pass through the doors of Grand Central palace tonight to attend the opening of the eleventh annual international automobile show and the first international aviation show, which are being held simultaneously under the same roof and management this season. The shows continue throughout the coming week.

Maj.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., commander of the department of the East, accompanied by three aides, Col. Stephen C. Mills, general staff; Capt. C. W. Fenton, second cavalry, and First Lieut. Marion W. Howze, first field artillery, will open the shows with an address on the use and need of the automobile and aeroplane in modern warfare. Following this speech the general will be tendered a reception on the main floor of the exposition, meeting many automobile and aviation men.

Seventy-three exhibitors of automobiles will display as many varieties of cars on the main and first balcony of the Palace, many of the makers showing several types. Visitors will find a choice of anything from light runabouts, racing cars, limousines and touring machines to coal trucks, baggage wagons and business delivery cars of endless sort to attract their attention. Some of the cars for price, quality and service, according to the assertions of the agents will be a revelation as to what the big western makers are doing this year.

The aviation exhibit will, of course, draw thousands of persons who might never attend an automobile show ordinarily, but interest in the new types of western cars will attract many prospective automobile purchasers to look over the motor car wares. Thousands of people that will see the New Year in tonight are going to spend their time up until 11 o'clock at the show.

In the last week the decorators have completed the work of turning the Palace into a fairy garden of bright colors and flashing lights. Scenic artists have worked more than a month turning the back walls of the exhibits into summer landscapes, and the theater and great hall of the Palace have been transformed so that former visitors would not recognize it. The floors have been covered with hundreds of thousands of yards of fireproof red carpeting, which offsets the color scheme effectively.

## SPLITDORF MAGNETO FOR RACING.

Advices received from abroad give every assurance that there seems to be a strong probability that the Splitdorf magneto will be adopted by several European manufacturers for the coming year in view of successful trials which have been made and which have covered a period of six months.

## SEND YOUR AUTOMOBILE

We can meet it at charge for storage or advertising. COMM-FIVE-107.  
**BLAKE MOTOR CO.**  
514 WASHINGTON ST.  
TEL. 110 RAY.

*1911 Buick  
Model "32"  
\$800 Runabout  
Has Arrived*



# SAVING THE LOBSTER IN RHODE ISLAND

Seven Years' Work at Wickford Experiment Station Develops Method That Promises Not Only to Restore the Industry, but Also Revolutionize the Artificial Culture of This Shell Fish.

KINGSTON, R. I.—After seven years of work on the part of the commissioners of inland fisheries of the state of Rhode Island at their Wickford experiment station, a scheme has been devised and put in operation which promises to save the lobster from extinction and revolutionize the methods employed in its artificial culture throughout the world.

Not only this, but the work accomplished at the Wickford station gives a firm foundation, it is declared, for the future raising of the lobster from the egg state to maturity on a commercially practicable scale by artificial methods.

This being the goal of Ernest W. Barnes, superintendent of the station, he regards the work done as simply a start in the right direction, although the results are without precedent in this or foreign countries, the efforts of biologists abroad and in the service of the United States fish commission having failed thus far to bring about anything like the success accruing from the patient work of the Wickford authorities.

Owing to the decrease in the lobster along the Atlantic coast the question of artificial culture has received much attention and the fact that the lobster fisheries of Rhode Island are of considerable financial import to the state caused an extra interest in the work of the Wickford experiment station.

It is not generally realized that the lobster requires very delicate handling in the early stages of growth; a shoving in a hatching jar, the presence of wire netting over a bottle of larvae, may cause the loss of hordes of the young crustacea. In the early stages of development the lobster is at the mercy of every current of water and makes easy prey for even the smallest of fish. Probably its greatest enemy is the cannibalistic tendency of the larvae, for in the first stage, a lobster is eager to seize upon a weaker relative and devour him. It is thus apparent that if satisfactory results are to

be expected from the planting of lobster fry they must be reared to a point of development which in power of self-defense somewhat approaches that of the adult lobster.

It is admitted that the state and national lobster hatcheries fall far short of accomplishing the desired results and of the eggs which are used for hatching in the latter named hatcheries not 2 per cent ever reach the first larval stage of their existence. Furthermore, in the planting of the larvae in this helpless state they are poured in a cloud of countless thousands into the water and the fish, attracted by the superabundance of food, proceed to avail themselves of the young lobsters. It is extremely doubtful if one lobster out of 500 liberated in this manner survives.

In the method employed at Wickford the egg lobsters are purchased in the spring and confined in covered pens, their claws being plugged to prevent fighting and scraping off of the egg clusters which appear on the under side of the female adult. During the following May the lobsters will hatch their eggs at approximately the same time they are put in compartments together. As soon as the lobsters' eggs reach a point where they will hatch in two or three hours they are transferred to flat crates and allowed to float on this wooden structure in a large canvas bag or wooden box.

The main feature of lobster raising is practised at Wickford is the method of keeping the hatching fry in constant circulation, thus protecting the fry and minimizing cannibalism. The circulation of water is accomplished by large two-bladed paddles, not unlike restaurant fans, which by slow revolutions in a box or bag keep the fry separated and at the same time fan the food within easy reach.

The receptacles in which the lobsters are hatched are provided with screen windows and they allow the ingress of fresh water and the egress of the foul, thus giving good circulation of water at a time when it is needed.

The most peculiar feature at Wickford is the hatchery itself. It has no physical connection with the ground beneath it and is veritably built on water. It is simply a large houseboat floating on an inlet of the ocean. Around it is grouped a large raftlike structure supported by floats, and running all over the floats, a system of shafts and bevel gears transmits the power of a 2½ horsepower gasoline engine in the houseboat to the paddles in each of the hatching bags or boxes.

To conform to the undulating movement of the floats the shaft from the

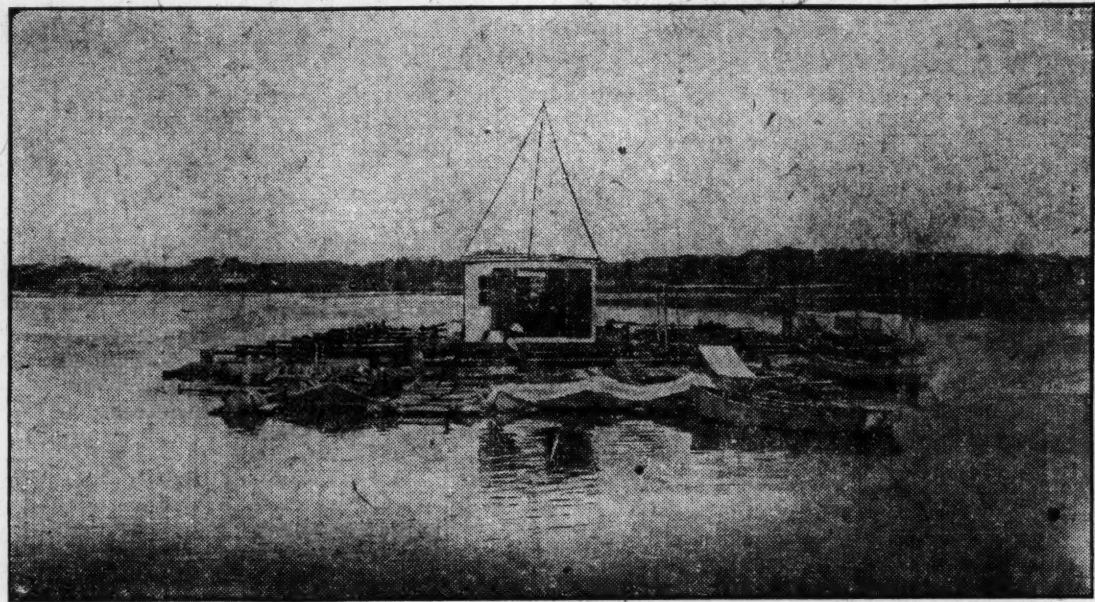
engine house is connected to the floats by toggle joints and the slender shafting allows freedom in movement without endangering the transmission. Two floats are used, one on each side of the houseboat and from them are suspended five rearing bags on each side.

The engine gives a speed of 320 revolutions and this is reduced by gearing to 40 and finally to 20 and 10, the last named being the speed at which the paddles normally run. The paddles are painted white, as the young lobsters tend to avoid all white surfaces, and the white sides and bottoms of the hatching receptacles prevent injury to the delicate larvae by being thrown against the container or the ventilating paddles. In making of these ventilating paddles the proper angle for each blade to impinge against the water was not arrived at without much experimentation. It was found that a slight difference in this respect varied the current enough to cause success or failure.

That the current must be adjusted to prevent cannibalism, keep the food in motion, and prevent the larvae from collecting at the bottom of the bag and rolling over with the food, silt, and diatoms that have collected there is apparent. The strength of the current used also affects molting, which is the process of growth in the crustacea, the growth being accomplished between the time of casting off the old shell and hardening the new one.

The lobster fry eat ravenously in all stages and the feeding assumes great importance as the young lobsters molt three times in from 10 to 14 days. Under such conditions the feeding is constant and regular. Soft shelled clams are used for food in a finely cut form to allow the current in the bags to carry the small particles easily to the larvae and food is given every three hours out of the 24.

The time taken in rearing the lobster



GENERAL VIEW OF WICKFORD HATCHERY WHERE LOBSTERS ARE RAISED ACCORDING TO THE NEW METHOD.

## GROWING TRADE OF IRELAND

Vice-Consul Knabenshue of Belfast in the United States consular reports.

The department of agriculture and technical instruction in Ireland will soon issue a full and trustworthy annual review of the trade of Ireland covering the year 1909.

The value of the trade at Irish ports in 1909 was as follows: Imports, \$311,198,829, an increase of \$24,041,863 over 1908; exports \$390,313,280, an increase of \$18,092,678.

The total value of raw materials imported in 1909 was estimated at \$45,845,953, and consisted mainly of coal, wool, flax and other materials for textile industries. There is also a large import of cotton, which is re-exported to northern Europe. The exports of raw materials were estimated at \$22,328,552. Excluding the re-exports of raw cotton, these consist mainly of animal produce, such as hides, skins, wool, furs, etc., and, to a lesser extent, of seeds, timber and other vegetable produce.

The total imports of manufactures in 1909 is estimated at \$145,995,000 and the exports at \$107,063,000.

Statistics are given in the report for

the purpose of bringing home to Irish producers and exporters the extent of the existing market in Great Britain and the present strength in that market of the several competitors. These statistics show the very important position which Ireland continues to hold in the British market. Summarizing these valuable paragraphs:

"The value of the Irish export of all classes of live stock was twice as large as the value imported into the United Kingdom from all foreign and colonial countries.

"In the case of cattle, the number exported from Ireland to Great Britain was 838,583 in 1909, while the total import from foreign and colonial countries into the United Kingdom amounted to 320,239, of which number 205,419 came from the United States and 113,583 from Canada.

"The Irish export of butter, \$17,641,602, to Great Britain, was the second largest in quantity and value; the export from Denmark being first, \$49,808,552, and that from Russia third, \$14,599,986.

"The Irish export of eggs was second largest, amounting to \$13,933,864. Russia being the largest, amounting to \$14,526,340.

"The export of poultry from Ireland was much greater than that from any other country into the United Kingdom; Ireland, \$4,171,933; Russia, \$1,712,608; France, \$759,587, and the United States, \$727,794.

"As regards bacon and hams, the Irish export, \$16,870,730, was third on the list, the largest supplies coming from the United States, \$43,845,008; Denmark, \$28,238,576, and Canada, \$6,639,643.

"Apart from Denmark, it is noteworthy that the country which is and promises to be the most serious competitor with Ireland in the British market, as regards the important articles of butter, eggs and poultry, is Russia."

## WEST PROFITS MOST POLITICALLY BY THE GAIN IN POPULATION

CHICAGO—The director of the census has prepared a shaded map of the United States showing the increase in population of the various states. It ought to be a popular document west of the Mississippi river, says Willis J. Abbot in a copyrighted letter in the Daily News. "Nobody would be surprised to see Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont showing either no increase or a small decrease. But it is surprising to find Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa and Missouri in the same class. But through-out the great West the increases run from 50 per cent upward. It is rather striking, too, to find that of all the northern states the one showing the greatest proportionate increase is Florida, which has almost 50 per cent.

"The immediate political importance of this showing hinges upon the size of the next House of Representatives. The present one numbers 391 members. With the 92,000,000 people we now have the Sixty-third Congress, unless there should be a material increase in the ratio of representation, will closely approach 425 representatives. The Sixty-second Congress, already elected, is of course chosen according to the present apportionment.

"The great gain in the West and the Southwest is going to materially increase the political importance of those states. It is entirely true that New York will gain seven congressmen and Illinois, unless there shall be some change in the figures now announced, may gain five. But Texas and Oklahoma, in proportion to their former standing, gained vastly more than that, while all the Pacific coast states have gained to such extent that they will be almost dominant in the politics of the country.

"It has always been customary to put through the new apportionment at the short session and it probably will be done this time, although there are certain mutterings on the part of the members of the states that will lose representatives that may delay action. That might result in an extra session, but probably will not, as the sentiment here is almost universally against such a session.

"Following reapportionment the state legislatures have to redistrict their states. This will have a certain bearing on the nominating conventions of the two great parties, because it is the precedent, although not the law, that the delegations to both the Republican and Democratic parties should consist of twice the number of the members of Congress from each state.

"In the Democratic party, or for that matter, in the Republican party, with the enormous increase in the population of New York and Illinois, that would add tremendously to the influence of those two states.

"On the other hand, New England,

which has always been very influential in the Republican convention, may find itself somewhat obscured. The great West, that is to say, the west which might fairly be comprehended as the territory beyond the Missouri river line, will gain materially.

"The aspiring politician looking for the highest place will have to turn his face westward in seeking a nomination, though opinion is general that in looking for electoral votes the Democratic candidate at any rate must look toward the East.

"Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury in the first McKinley administration, was in Washington a few days ago attending the meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie institute. He said:

"My philosophy now is that which actuated Grover Cleveland after he was through with public life. He and I were great friends once. I made a visit to his home at Buzzards bay for the express purpose of getting his point of view on public affairs; to learn what he thought would follow the inevitable defeat of the Democratic party in the then pending election of 1896.

"He said to me: "My friend, I do a lot of fishing in my boat out yonder and also a lot of thinking. My conclusion is that the nation will not suffer harm by the alternate victories of parties. I am convinced of the perpetuity of our democratic institutions and I have implicit confidence in the sober second judgment of the American people."

## STATE EMPLOYEES' PENSION FAVORED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Clark Williams, state comptroller, in his annual report to the Legislature, recommends consideration of the question of the state providing, by pension or otherwise, for its employees who have passed their maximum of efficiency and who hold their jobs because of faithful service.

"Until proper remedy be found in a recognition by the state, by contributing pension or otherwise, of its obligation to those who have given the best of their lives to its service, the departments of state government will be increasingly hampered in affording effective administration," says the comptroller.

## SUPPORT PLEDGED PRESIDENT TAFT

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Resolutions endorsing President Taft as "national and not a sectional President," and pledging support for his re-nomination and re-election, were adopted Wednesday by the Republican state executive committee.

The resolutions invited a recognition by the South of the President's southern attitude and called attention to his wisdom and justice in regard to abrogating the referee system and the emancipation of the party in the South from conditions and policies which have tended to retard its growth.

## CANADA MAY LEASE FUTURE HUDSON BAY ROUTE TO NORTHERN

OTTAWA, Ont.—Until the construction of the Hudson Bay railway has been commenced it will not be possible, probably, to predict with any degree of certainty just what is to be the government's policy in regard to the operation of the railway when completed. But as straws show which way the wind blows the award to Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann of the contract for the construction of the bridge over the Saskatchewan river at La Pas indicates that the projected line will be in the sphere of influence of the Canadian Northern.

The terminus of the Canadian Northern railway branch, which runs northeasterly from its main line straight toward the best Hudson bay ports is at La Pas, and all material for construction must pass over that route.

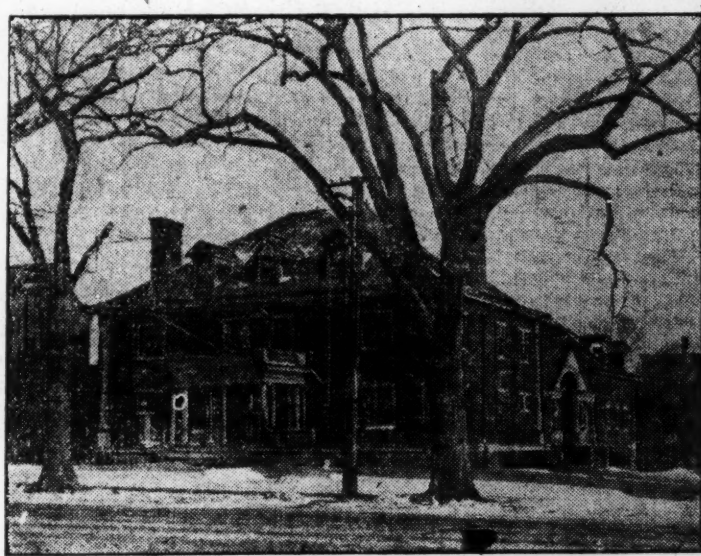
In fact the government's Hudson bay road would be an extension to the Canadian Northern railway branch line, and there is reason in the belief that it may be constructed by the government and leased to the Canadian Northern upon the same principle as the National Transcontinental is being built by the government to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Such a policy would at all events be in line with the best expert advice which the government has obtained upon the road.

## MEXICAN COTTON GROWING TESTED

WASHINGTON—Cotton growing experiments in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, have made planters there enthusiastic over the prospects of cotton becoming one of the most profitable crops of the state, according to U. S. Consul Clarence E. Miller at Tampico.

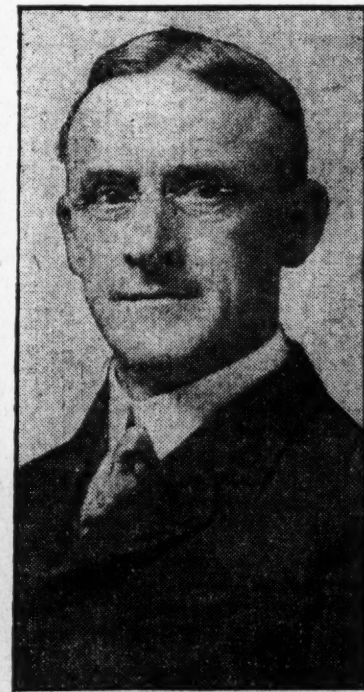
In the vicinity of Columbus, Tamaulipas cotton was grown this season for the first time. Special seed was imported from Georgia. The production was one bale and in some cases more to the acre.

## CAMBRIDGE CLUB PREPARES TO CELEBRATE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY AT ITS HOME



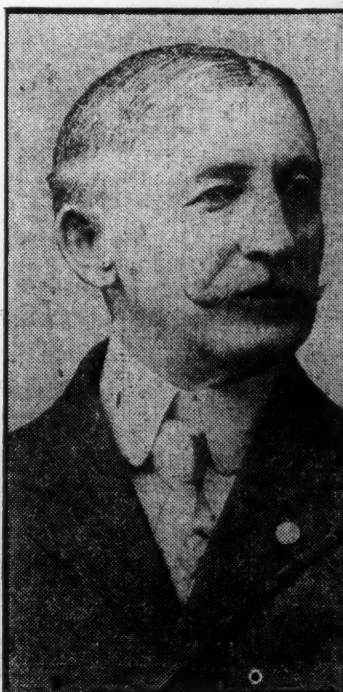
NEWTOWNE CLUB'S SPACIOUS HEADQUARTERS.

Has fifteen rooms, among which are reception parlors, billiard halls and bowling alleys, upon which several teams of members play.



E. L. B. TUTTLE.

The man who, as treasurer, looks after the finances of the New Towne Club.



OTIS S. BROWN.

President of Cambridge Club whose members are professional and business men.

The fourteenth anniversary of the New Towne Club, of Cambridge will be observed at the clubhouse on Jan. 30. The members number about 350.

The club was organized Jan. 29, 1896 and was formed by 85 members of the old Rindge Club whose headquarters were in the Woodbridge gymnasium in Beach street, North Cambridge. Its members are professional and business men.

The clubhouse in Massachusetts avenue, North Cambridge, contains 15 rooms, among which are reception parlors, a

dance hall, pool and billiard rooms and bowling alleys. There are several bowling teams in the club and the club teams belong to the Amateur Boston Pin and the Suburban Interclub leagues.

The members of the club produce a play each year. This year it is "The Baby of Bagdad" and will be presented the week of Feb. 6.

The officers of the club are: Otis S. Brown, president; Thomas L. Pearce, vice-president; George W. Buntin, secretary, and E. L. B. Tuttle, treasurer.

## WHITE OAK TIMBER IS GROWING SCARCE ASSERT FORESTERS

Shipments of Lumber at Present Usually Mixed With Red and Other Species of the Group.

## BRINGS BIG PRICE

WASHINGTON—It will surprise most persons who know something about oak to be told that the so-called white oak timber of our markets is often a mixture not only of various species of the white oak group but also of other species, such as the red oak. This generally unknown fact is reported by the United States department of agriculture, which, as a part of its forestry work, is frequently called upon to pass judgment upon the identity of market woods in dispute.

Foresters divide all the oaks into two distinct groups, the white oak group and the black oak group. One way of distinguishing the two is by the fact that the black oaks require two years to mature their acorns, while the white oaks take but one. The woods of the two groups of oaks are also structurally different. The true white oak, known to botanists as *quercus alba*, is merely one of the species which make up the white oak group. Red oak, on the other hand, belongs to the black oak group. Red oak has a number of other common names, among them mountain oak, black oak and Spanish oak.

There is so much confusion in the ordinary use of names of the oaks that it is almost impossible to keep them straight without resorting to the technical names, but the marketing of wood of the black oak group as white oak is hardly fair to the consumer.

Red oak, for instance, is now much more abundant than white oak, grows faster, and is generally regarded as inferior. The two species often grow together and occupy the same general region.

In the early days of its abundance market white oak was derived almost entirely, it is safe to say, from *quercus alba*, the true white oak. This species combines, approximately the utmost strength and toughness of any of the timber oaks, excepting possibly the southern live oak, which in the colonial days was so highly prized for shipbuilding that it was protected by special laws. The immense inroads made upon the then apparently inexhaustible white oak forests, which stretched from the Atlantic seaboard to about Missouri, gradually so reduced the supply that the use of other species became inevitable.

At the present time it is almost impossible to obtain a consignment of white oak that does not contain pieces of some other species. Of the white oak group those most used, in addition to the true white oak, are burr oak, chestnut oak, chinquapin oak, post oak, swamp white oak, low oak and overcup oak; of the black oak group, Texas red oak, red oak and spotted or water oak.

Real white oak timber of No. 1 quality is very largely cut into quarter-sawn boards, while a combination of one or more white oaks and red oak may constitute other cuts of "white oak." In many markets, the term "cabinet white oak" is now understood to include a mixture of white oak and red oak, while it often simplifies red oak only.

The question, "What is white oak?" is now coming up among consumers and manufacturers of commercial oak timber. The above-named white oaks are distinct but closely related species, which together must be depended upon for the future supply. For the ordinary purposes for which true white oak is used, practically all the trees of this group yield woods that can be interchanged and will serve equally well.

## MR. PARR TO GET \$80,000 MORE

WASHINGTON—Richard Parr is to get his reward for discovering the steel springs in the scales on the American Sugar Refining Company's Williamsburg dock in New York and furnishing most of the evidence through which more than \$3,000,000 was returned to the federal treasury as a New Year's greeting.

His pay was \$100,000 for his work. He was paid \$20,000 some time ago, but the treasury had no more funds to complete payment. The urgency deficiency bill passed by Congress carried an item of \$80,000, and of that \$80,000 will go to Mr. Parr.

Secretary MacVeagh will sign a warrant this week transferring the money to Collector Loeb in New York, who will pay Mr. Parr.

## ACTS OF STUDENTS IGNORED BY DUMA

ST. PETERSBURG—In the Duma the members of the right (the nationalists and the octobrists) by combining their votes secured the rejection of a motion demanding urgent necessity for an interpellation on the recent student disorders in Odessa. The Duma then adjourned to Jan. 30.

In the course of the debate M. Schilling, nationalist, declared that the student disorders were inspired by the constitutional democratic and socialist parties for the sake of sowing revolutionary seed.

These parties, the speaker declared, were setting under the orders of Jewish Jews, who were sowing them.



# "THE PIPE OF DESIRE" AGAIN

Opera by Boston composer to be heard next week at the Boston Opera House. To be sung in English. Story of the libretto, and some notes on the music.



(Miss Swartz's photo by Chickering, Mr. Martin's copyright by A. Dupont.)

## LEADING SINGERS IN "THE PIPE OF DESIRE."

From left to right: Miss Bernice Fisher, contralto; Riccardo Martin, tenor; and Miss Joska Swartz, mezzo-soprano. These artists sing in the first Boston opera production of Frederick S. Converse's American opera, Friday evening, Jan. 6.

WHEN "The Pipe of Desire" by Frederick S. Converse was heard at Jordan hall in 1906, it was sung by local singers (soloists and chorus), conducted by Wallace Goodrich of Boston, staged and managed by Boston people, and naturally the orchestra was made up of Boston Symphony men. The libretto is in English, by a Boston architect who gives his leisure to verse, and Mr. Converse is of course one of the best known of Boston composers. The critics were very kind indeed, and they had it that opera could never be anything but an exotic among us until we should have opera in English by American singers. The work was given last year at the Metropolitan in New York, but alas for the anticipations of what singing in English can do to popularize opera! For the lines were quite as unintelligible as if they had been sung in French or German. Mr. Hale, commenting on the production here, reminded us that the "Scarlet Letter" of Walter Dumas, produced in New York in 1896, was sung "in English as understood, enunciated and pronounced by honest, faithful Germans." The honesty and faithfulness of our own singers to their mother tongue seems yet to be proved. English opera can be sung intelligibly, for song-singers succeed in making themselves understood—when they think it worth while. At any rate we welcome this coming production, both because it gives a native composer encouragement, honors our own tongue as the vehicle of art, and furthermore presents a favorite American singer (Riccardo Martin), in the chief role. Let us hope we can hear his words.

The libretto, by George E. Barrows, is a fanciful tale, with dramatic climax. On the first day of spring the "little folk," or fairies, are busy awakening the earth and getting all in order. It is the day when they have certain special rights and privileges, which their sovereign ruler, the Old One, cannot gainsay. The Old One is the keeper of the "Pipe of Desire," first wife of Adam, used when she played him each day an air that stirred in him noble ambitions and high imaginings. When he one day snatched it away from her and played for himself, then the undisciplined desires of his heart betrayed him and he was cast out of Eden, a wanderer. But lest he should utterly forget Lilith, the ideal woman, the pipe was given in charge of the Old One, who still plays upon it in the wilderness and stirs in men who

hear untellable longings for their vanished Eden.

The legend of Lilith has been variously presented. Often she is a demon, a woman of wiles and lures, a fateful, hateful thing, for all her beauty. But there is a better story which says that she was the true ideal of womanhood, whom Adam forfeited when he let the serpent beguile him through Eve. Lilith dreamed only of God, Adam dreamed of Lilith. A French writer has based a long poem on this form of the legend.

At the beginning of the opera the elves surround Iolan, the peasant, singing on his homeward way. He has been seeking his fortune and returns to marry his beloved Naöia. He will buy a farm and roam no more. The elves are his friends, for kindnesses he has done them, and they beg the Old One to allow them, on this, their one day, to appear openly to Iolan. The Old One warns them that no good can come from violating laws, but they persist and dance for Iolan. He is delighted and invites them to his wedding. But he resents the melancholy of the Old One and offends even the elves by his disrespect of their King. He mocks at the pipe and says that any other would do as well to play dances, discrediting its magic powers. The elves in anger demand that he be made to dance, whether he will or no, and when he finds himself ludicrously compelled, he snatches the pipe and blows discord upon it. But soon the pipe begins of itself to play a beautiful air, and then Iolan sees the desires of his heart outspread before him as if they had all come true. He sees himself wedded to Naöia, settled on a rich farm; he sees his cottage and his children. Then he desires the presence of his beloved Naöia, who has appeared to him in all her beauty. She must leave all and come to him. Here the Old One takes back the pipe and explains that what he has seen is only fantasy, for Naöia is really lying in great danger, in her bed, but that she has risen to answer her lover's call. She comes to him through the wilderness, and finally appears, her robes torn with the rocks and thorns. She sings her joy and love, but the shock of finding her beloved again is too much in her enfeebled state, and while Iolan is protesting that he did not know, she falls lifeless at his feet.

Iolan is overcome with grief and denounces all good, threatening vengeance on the elves when they say that it is he who has killed her. The Old One reminds him of Naöia's gentleness, and Iolan at last softens, drops his staff and forgives them, as she would have him do. The world grows dark, he falls weeping beside her on the ground.

The elves behold in sorrow the result of their disobedience to the just laws of things, and they urge the Old One to play for Iolan the song of winter. As the song is played, Iolan sees the winter come. All things change. He grows old and feeble and admits that he has caused his own loss by interfering with well ordered laws, in his ignorance of all the conditions. When this humility and submission are within him then he looks up and sees Naöia waiting him above. With a glad cry he springs up, calls her name and passes.

This story is rather a mixture of Christian and pagan thought, of Greek legends and the fairy tales of France; but it gives many an opportunity for varied and charming musical effect, and Mr. Converse's music was very highly praised for this beauty when the Boston singers gave it. He himself says that his first care was to make effective vocal music. The orchestra must have color and charm, but must not overwhelm the voices at any point. The libretto was carefully planned to allow of good vocal effect, in the arrangement and choice of words and the suiting of music to the word meanings, all to make easy the task of singing English.

Of the musical motives, the tune of the pipe, sung always by the basses horn, is to be noted; also the happy, carefree song of Iolan, the love music of Naöia, the foreboding phrase of the Old One, the spring motive of the elves. These

are all developed with dramatic recitative in free lyric and chorale periods. The orchestral parts are modern in character. The list of instruments gives some idea of the spring-like charm and beauty of some of the music. The basses horn is an almost obsolete instrument. It is the low clarinet in F. It is beautiful, full of warm color, and was used by Mozart in "Il Cimento di Tito" and in the "Maggio Flute." Beethoven used it in his Prometheus ballet music, and Mendelssohn has it, too. Another rare instrument in the Converse score is the celesta. This has high, bell-like tones and gives "a fairy-like sparkle" to the elves' music. A celesta was ordered from Paris specially for the Boston performance of 1906. It has a keyboard and the tone is made by hammers that strike metal plates. It has a deliciously sweet effect, and was used in the Debussy Spring music lately heard at the Symphony concerts. It is a favorite with the modern Russian composers. Tchaikovsky used it in his "Nut Cracker" ballet, Rimsky-Korsakoff in his opera, "May Night," and Glazounoff in his ballets, "Ruses d'Amour" and "Seasons." Charpentier has it in his "Hommage a Watteau," and Chavich in his tone poem "Cleopatra." Its tone is transparently delicate.

The other instruments are two flutes, piccolo, two oboes, English horn, two clarinets, bass clarinet, two bassoons, double bassoon, four horns, two trumpets, three tenor trombones, bass trombone, three kettle-drums, snare drum, bass drum, pair of cymbals, triangle, glockenspiel, harp and the usual strings.

The singers in the Jordan hall performance were George Deane, Iolan; Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child, Naöia; Stephen Townsend, the Old One; minor parts being taken by Mrs. Alice Bates Rice and Miss Mabel Stanaway. The chorus was from the opera school of the New England Conservatory. The costumes were designed by Mr. Gaugengrind. Of this performance the Transcript said that it was a "real opera," and found the music "almost intoxicating," and went on: "Mr. Converse has theatrical imagination, whereas most of our composers are bound by symphonic limitations. Mr. Converse can fix an emotion in a telling phrase, can swing the dramatic climax to proper focus, with poignant meaning, steady variety of treatment, wear-give voice and instruments, speech and action into a significant and moving whole. He has skill to summon and to communicate atmosphere and mood. He feels the emotions of his characters, the atmosphere in which they move. His music is in the true opera fashion, a stream of continuous melody, ebbs, flows, winding, eddying, and glinting with changing lights. It broadens now and then, as in Iolan's rapturous vision, or the duct of the lovers, into sustained song. It grows dark and ominous in a dramatic recitative, when the Old One tells of the pipe and warns Iolan. It flows lightly in the dances of the elves. It turns iridescent where the need is and everywhere keeps its romantic glamor, its emotional poignancy, its musical interest and form, its imaginative finesse and its appeal of the theater."

This is the verdict of one who heard this music at Jordan hall. The effect when it was sung in the Metropolitan last year seems not to have been so great; but in the Boston Opera House its intimate feeling may stand clear again. Another Boston critic said: "Mr. Converse's music would interest, delight and move an audience in any opera house, here or in Europe."

One may cite the following lines, to show the quality of the poet's work, Naöia sings:

Over the hilltops at early dawn  
The wind like a young man came,  
The wind is a friend to those who love,  
And he sang of your return.  
My mother sat by my bedside  
And read in the holy book;  
Heaven have mercy, I only heard  
Your voice as you singing journeyed on  
Homewards, and thought of me.  
I heard you call to me to come  
And so, sweetheart, I came.

The cast for the Boston performance is: Iolan, Riccardo Martin; Naöia, Fely Deryne; the Old One, Ramon Blanchard; first sylph, Bernice Fisher; first undine, Joska Swartz; first salamander, C. Strosco; first ghost, Rodolfo Fornari; conductor, Wallace Goodrich.

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### SYMPHONY CONCERT.

"Enough tickets and about 10 more." was Professor Lewis' reply to the question whether the hospitality of the Symphony rehearsal subscribers equaled his needs.

The musical pedagogues who convened in Boston this week could not have taken a farewell impression of their visit more to their own satisfaction, or to that of Bostonians, than they took from the performance by Mr. Fiedler and his men and Mme. Jomelli in Symphony hall Friday afternoon.

The program was representative of the work of the Symphony concerts and at the same time it was one that gave no great difficulty to any of those concerned in its performance. The Mozart symphony was only a trifling problem in time-beating for Mr. Fiedler; the "Pallas Athene" hymn was a transparent medium through which the soloist could let her soprano splendors gleam; the air of Lin demanded just that talent for dramatic delineation which is of the concert platform, and which Mme. Jomelli has in surpassing measure; and as for the "Hero's Life" tone poem, what was it but a review of an old triumph of the Symphony players?

Let us not hasten to call the Saint-Saens hymn a great composition just because of the appropriateness of music to words. For there may prove to be such affectation in the words, when we come to reflect on their meaning, that no music to them can convince us, to any great degree, of its sincerity. Why should poet and composer go into this flattery with the people of Provencal about their likeness to the Greeks? No reason why, unless, perhaps, because the old troubadour lays are worn out; or because the southern French, when on occasion they call on the polite artists of Paris to celebrate them, feel that classicism is the better worthy of the day and its reward than romanticism.

The eleventh symphony program follows: Mozart Symphony in C major; Saint-Saens, "Pallas Athene," hymn for soprano and orchestra, Op. 98; Debussy, recitative and aria of Lia from "L'Enfant Prodigue"; Strauss, tone poem, "A Hero's Life," Op. 10. Soloist, Mme. Jeanne Jomelli.

### THE CONCERTS.

Mischa Elman, the violinist, appears at the Symphony rehearsal of Friday afternoon, Jan. 6, and at the concert of Saturday evening, Jan. 7, presenting Salo's Spanish symphony for violin and orchestra, a work which he has hitherto played in Boston only with piano accompaniment. The orchestral numbers at these concerts will be the Symphony No. 2 in D major by Schubert and "In a Cafe," from Humperdink's "Moorish Rhapsody."

Anton Witke is announced as soloist for the fourth symphony concert in Sanders theater, Cambridge, Thursday evening, Jan. 19.

The music department of the city of Boston announces concerts as follows: Dorchester high school, Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, 1911, at 8 o'clock; Antony Torelli, contrabassist; Miss Esther Lawson, Miss Marion Lawson, Miss Violet Lawson, trio; and orchestra.

Chapman school, Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock; Miss Ida McCarthy, pianist; Mrs. Olive Whiteley Hilton, violinist; Mrs. Anna Howe Huntington, violoncellist; William H. O'Brien, baritone; Roxbury high school, Friday evening.

## ILLINOIS FARMERS TO ADD NEW NAME TO HALL OF FAME

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. The name of James Nelson Brown, organizer and promoter of the Illinois state fair and early importer of pure-bred cattle, will, on Jan. 25, be placed in the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame, beside that of the first candidate, Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the reaper, whose name was admitted to the hall in 1909.

The names of men selected as candidates for future admission, one each year, are as follows: Jonathan B. Turner, father of land grant colleges, to be admitted in 1912; Isaac Funk, successful pioneer breeder and feeder of live stock, to be honored in 1913; and, in 1914, Philip D. Armour, leader in his day in the development of a large and profitable market for animal products.

The establishment of a Farmers' Hall of Fame by Illinois marks one significant step in the name of agriculture. It is a tribute to the efforts of a class whose work has hitherto gone unrecognized.

## TEACHERS MEET IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—More than 2000 teachers are in attendance at the sixty-fifth annual meeting of New York State Teachers Association.

## CHICAGO FOR NOISELESS NEW YEAR

"CHICAGO—A noiseless New Year's" is the slogan of the Chicago police department this year. Vendors of horns, bells and other noise-makers will be barred from the streets, and an effort will be made to confine the revels, as far as noise is concerned, behind doors.

IOWA GOVERNOR FOR YOUNG. DES MOINES, Ia.—Gov. B. F. Carroll announces he is not a candidate for the United States Senate. He said he was supporting Senator Young.

first sylph, Bernice Fisher; first undine, Joska Swartz; first salamander, C. Strosco; first ghost, Rodolfo Fornari; conductor, Wallace Goodrich.

Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock; soloists, Virginia Capelloni, baritone; Paul M. Brown, violoncellist; and orchestra.

The following concerts have been arranged for the month of January: Jan. 4, Chapman school, East Boston; Jan. 6, Roxbury high school; Jan. 9, West Roxbury high school; Jan. 10, Dorchester high school; Jan. 11, Ford hall; Jan. 13, Franklin union; Jan. 17, Girls Latin school; Jan. 19, South Boston high school; Jan. 24, West Roxbury high school; Jan. 26, Faneuil hall.

Mr. Bonci's song recital program necessarily has operatic selections. Should we want him to give us songs alone, when we know what his interpretations of the "Furtiva lagrima" and the "Gelida manina" are? These familiar airs and an air from Gluck's "Helen and Paris" are announced for his Symphony hall matinee of Tuesday, Jan. 10; also songs of Mendelssohn, Schubert ("Sylvia") and "Hark! hark! the lark!", Bizet, Debussy, MacDowell.

Benedict Fitz Gerald, pianist, gives his first Boston recital in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 3. His program includes Beethoven's Waldstein sonata and Schumann's Carnaval.

The second concert by the Apollo Club of Boston will be given in Jordan hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock. The soloist is Alwyn Schroeder, cellist, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Important among the male chorus selections to be sung are "Sonntag," by Biersek, and "The Blizzard," by Cadman.

The second Kneisel Quartet concert in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, brings forward a new quartet for piano, violin, viola and cello by Rubin Goldmark, in which Charles Anthony, pianist, will assist. The program announces besides this work two movements from Caccini's quartet in F minor and Beethoven's F major quartet, Op. 59, No. 1.

Miss Carolyn Beebe, pianist, and Edouard Dethier, violinist, give their second recital of sonatas in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, with the following program: Franck, sonata in A major; Bach, sonata in E minor; Fevrier, sonata in A minor.

The Monzay quartet, at its second concert in Chickering hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 26, plays two quartets, Haydn's in G minor, Op. 74, No. 3, and Beethoven's in F major, Op. 59, No. 7. Two short numbers, the Adagio from the quartet, Op. 59, of Moor, and the Italian serenade of Hugo Wolf, complete the program.

Mme. Marie von Unschuld gives a piano recital in Chickering hall, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 31.

Mrs. Lafayette Goodrich gives a song recital in Jordan hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 31. The Boston composers, Mrs. Babel and Mr. Whedley, have a considerable place on her program.

On the evening of Dec. 29, Mrs. Clara Tippet presented Miss Ethelynde S. Smith, soprano, in studio recital. The program included songs by Godeard, Hahn, Wexler, Schubert, Brahms, Henschel, Ware, Wilbey, Clough-Leigher, Salter, Spross.

## NEW PAPER MILL FOR SPOKANE TO OPERATE IN JULY

SPOKANE, Wash.—W. S. Yearsley, president of the Inland Empire Paper Mill Company, has returned to Spokane from a trip east, during which time he completed the organization of the big paper mill company, and announced that the plant would be in operation by July 1.

"The exact cost of the mill," said Mr. Yearsley, "has not been figured out closely enough for announcement, but it will be several hundred thousand dollars on the plant alone. A considerable amount more will be expended as we enlarge the plant from time to time, and get everything in operation. We do not intend to stop with making one or two grades of paper. We will endeavor eventually to supply the paper trade for the West."

From the start the mill will employ from 70 to 100 men, and many more when in full operation.

## BRIGHT FUTURE FOR MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The retiring chief railway commissioner, Mr. Tait, at the farewell ceremony given in his honor, made some interesting remarks on the future of Melbourne. Compared with Sydney, it was still in the lead as a manufacturing center, though Sydney was gaining ground. Conditions in both cities were fairly equal, though Melbourne had an enormous advantage in having nearly 3000 acres of vacant crown land on both banks of the river at its mouth. This land should be made the most of by converting it into great manufacturing centers which would be capable of tremendous development.

## OLYMPIA GIVEN BUILDING.

WASHINGTON.—At the urgent request of Senator Jones, the secretary of the treasury has directed the supervising architect to prepare plans immediately for a public building at Olympia, that being the only state capital in the United States that now has no federal building.

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

# Men, Not Products, the Aim of Mechanic Arts High School

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## PUPILS TAUGHT ACCURATE THINKING

Some question having arisen as to the utility of so wide a variety of practical training as is being developed in the public school system of the present day, *The Christian Science Monitor*, in this series of articles, attempts to explain the schools of the practical group in the light of what the school authorities intend them to be. Each article of this series takes up a special branch of practical training, developing the idea that is back of that branch, showing how each branch is co-ordinated with the others.

The first article, published Dec. 17, showed the already broad extent of practical training in the public schools, as compared with the pursuit of the merely cultural disciplines. The second article, published Dec. 24, took up the trade school idea in detail. The present article takes up the mechanic arts idea as exemplified in the Boston Mechanic Arts High School.

Other articles will appear on successive Saturdays.

The boy who elects to follow his grammar school studies with a course at the Mechanic Arts high school is assured a sound general education of a high order, such as he would obtain at any good high school, with a strong emphasis upon mathematics and natural sciences, together with such elementary but systematic knowledge of the entire field of mechanic arts as will give him the same advantage in dealing with the difficult problems of any industry that a liberal education gives to the student of law or any other profession or occupation requiring a high order of intelligence. While intended especially for the boy who means to devote himself to some form of mechanical occupation, it would be found valuable to one engaged in more strictly intellectual work. The school is a distinct departure from the usual order of public schools, but the record of its graduates and increasing number of applications for admission are ample proof of its utility.

The academic course includes algebra, general history, history of the United States, civil government, English, French, German, elementary natural sciences, plane and solid geometry, trigonometry with its applications to physics, surveying and navigation, physics with laboratory work and chemistry. In mechanic arts the pupil is given drawing, carpentry, wood-carving, wood-turning and pattern making, forging, machinist's work with hand tools and machine tools, and finally machine shop practice with projects involving work of preceding years.

While the school teaches the fundamental principles and processes that underlie many trades it cannot be considered a trade school, for much more time than can be devoted to any mechanical branch is needed to develop the skill and judgment required by a journeyman or qualified mechanic. Those entering the school are assured a good general high school education combined with such industrial work as shall fit them for a high order of service in the industrial world as mechanics, draughtsmen, designers, foremen, superintendents, architects, engineers, etc.

In other words, as the usual high school is supposed to give its pupils that general knowledge upon which they can best build their success in business and in the professions, together with such cultural study as shall develop in them a high order of intelligence, but without in itself fitting them for any specific business or profession; so the Mechanic Arts high school aims to give its pupils such training as shall be most useful to them in any line of industrial activity they may choose to pursue.

Intended to meet the needs of the boy whose school life is to end with the high school, it has provided excellent preparation for the higher scientific schools. Many of the graduates have been inspired to take courses in more advanced schools and institutions, but a far larger number have entered at once into the wage-earning world, and have advanced steadily to positions of responsibility and profit.

## Cultural Value of Labor

Although the purpose of the school is strictly practical, being to give the boy specific instruction along industrial lines as an aid to progressive vocational expression when he reaches the estate of manhood, its effects are nevertheless strongly cultural. The value of so-called manual labor as an aid to the development of intellectual qualities is not generally appreciated, even among the great majority of educators themselves. The products of the hand have been sharply separated from those of the mind until what was known as manual training was introduced into the schools some years ago as an aid to the mental grasp of abstract subjects. This is sometimes called the laboratory method. It has been extended to embrace every possible subject of study. The tendency at present, particularly in Boston, is to adapt this manual training more to the everyday needs of the pupils. It has followed that the work in the schoolroom has been made vastly more interesting, but even among the teachers the value of this method in developing the mental activities, intellectual qualities and cultural elements of the pupil have not been seen at their true value.

The experiment carried on during the last year or more in the Quincy school in Tyler street illustrates the point. The pupils of that district are almost wholly of the immigrant class with a

natural aversion to books. What to do with them was a problem. At length it was decided to pick out the most restive and give them manual training with special reference to the work they were likely to engage in after leaving school. Rooms were crudely fitted up for that purpose, with James C. Clarke, himself a machinist by trade and later a manual training teacher, in charge. As it was wholly experimental the promoters of the plan did not think themselves justified in going to any special expense because of it, but they found some rusty pedestals and supports for desks which had been dumped on the scrap heap and set the boys to work upon them. They took to the work. They sandpapered the desks and parts clean, filled them and did whatever else was necessary to bring them to good condition and succeeded in reclaiming many for further use.

The shop was set up a year ago last October, the wall benches being constructed from second-hand manual training material. Work commenced with a meager equipment of vices and files. Later a second-hand drill press was added, also a new one, a second-hand grindstone, and a few chisels made by the students of the Mechanic Arts high school. The regular program was altered to allow these boys 10 hours a week of shop practice and three periods a week of mechanical drawing. While one half of the class was in the classroom the other half was in the shop, under efficient instructors.

Various things were made from strap iron, such as handles for blackboard rulers and hooks for sloyd benches. Throughout the year castings of adjustable irons for school furniture were "snagged" by hand and marked and bored on the hand-power drill press. Brass binding strips were made for the pre-apprentice school of printing and bookbinding; needles were made for weaving; angle irons for securing exhibit frames; hinged braces for step-ladders; wrenches sufficient to supply every school in the city, and tree guards and door card-holders for one of the high schools. A discarded lathe was secured, and when it was found to be of no value as a machine the boys were divided into small groups and given the problem of taking it apart and putting it together again. At times the class was divided into "gangs," in each one of which one boy acted as foreman. When a new line of work was taken up the teacher outlined the steps involved with the foreman, and they in turn with their "men."

## Work Proves Attraction

The work proved so interesting in spite of the small outfit that those previously restless boys, impatient with their studies, were held in school. Only two of them left during the entire year, although they had reached the age when the law permitted them to do so.

It should be observed that not only were these boys of the Quincy School receiving instruction along trade lines that would be of practical use to them through their whole career as wage earners, but academic instruction as well, and also that moral influence which the school emphasizes in all its work. On the recommendation of the assistant superintendent in charge, Augustine L. Rafter, the members of this class were later mingled with the pupils taking the regular course, in the classes where all had the same work. The teachers were not told why this was done, and after some time, Mr. Rafter made an examination of the work of these boys. He found that while they were not so quick in obtaining an answer to a question in arithmetic, particularly in the mental work, they were more likely than the others to consider a problem carefully before they undertook its solution. They showed judgment that was often lacking in the other boys. Their written work was better also for they generally dealt with concrete and vital subjects, on which they were well informed. Their handwriting, however, was not so good.

It is not contended that this line of work is best suited to the needs of all boys, although there is a growing thought that in the elementary and grammar grades more and more manual training should be introduced to bring out the best all-round development of the child; the exact amount of such training depending, of course, upon the

natural tendencies or characteristics of the individual child.

It is a long way from the immigrant children of the Quincy district to the graduates of the grammar grades at the Mechanic Arts high school but the illustration points more clearly than anything else would do, to the cultural value to be obtained from manual work of this kind. Rightly handled, manual training can be made cultural as well as utilitarian. The workman who is cultivated in the true sense, is a better workman and a more valuable citizen than the one who is not. He gets more out of life, and put more into it.

## Effect on Pupils

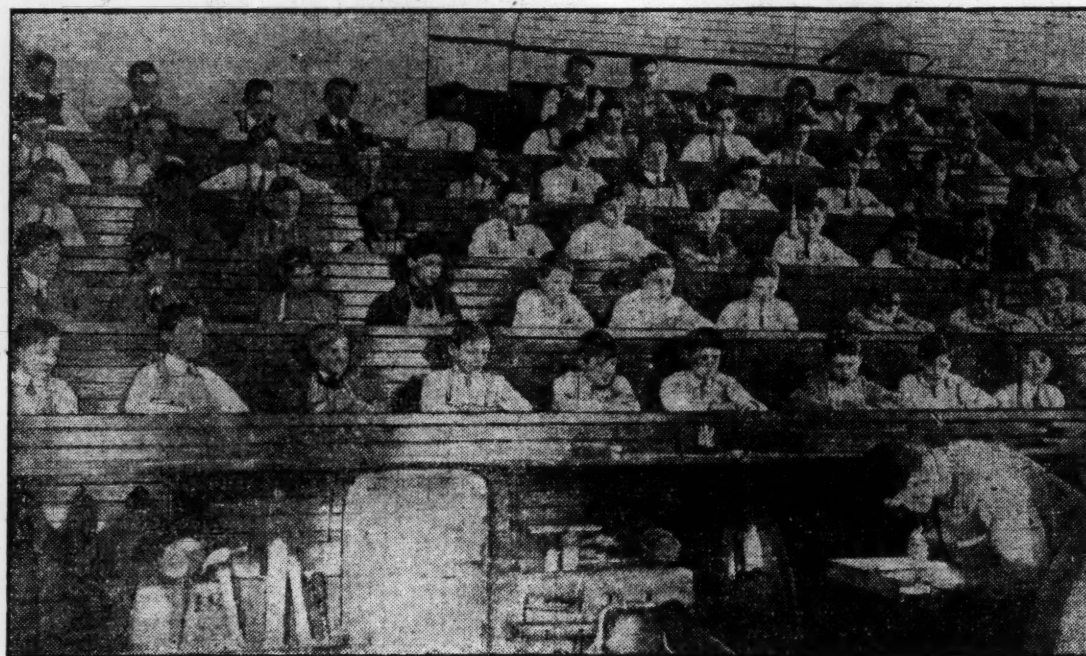
As handled at this school, in what seems an admirably organized system, mechanical laws and processes have proved very efficient educational instru-

reach the top. It realizes also that the man who understands his business "from the bottom" is the one most valuable to that business. One purpose of the Mechanic Arts high is to supply this information to the boy, giving him knowledge of those fundamentals underlying all trades which shall be of most use to him in the pursuit of any one.

A special feature of the work of the first year is the course in elementary natural sciences. By well chosen lecture table experiments, pupils are given first-hand knowledge of a great variety of interesting facts and natural laws, and are shown their practical applications. The construction and operation of suction and force pumps, the fundamental laws of the fire engine, the ventilation of large buildings, steam and hot water heating plants, composition of air and water, the electric telegraph and the

shop. The same is true of chemistry, much of the work being identified with the industries. Instead of the delicate appliances that obtain in the usual high school, the boys are accustomed to apparatus well adapted to illustrate the practical application of the theories learned. History also has its specific application to the general thought of the school, being studied from the industrial rather than the political point of view. Few will question that historical essentials are brought out through a study of the intellectual and industrial advance of a people as well as through its kings and queens, its battles, the rise of dynasties and fall of powers. Languages are taught in the belief that no one can comprehend his own language until he understands the elements of some other.

The practical character of the mechan-



A WOOD-WORKING LESSON.

In wood-working, as in forge work, the instructor at the Mechanic Arts high school illustrates his lecture before a class with a practical exemplification of the methods employed.

ments. They have been effective in cultivating self-control, foresight, forbearance, patience, industry, reliability. The effect on the boys of coming into daily contact with men who are exceptionally able, skilled mechanics and at the same time scholarly and cultivated gentlemen, inevitably must have an important influence upon their lives.

It seldom happens that boys think that they have decided upon their life work when they enter the school. It is presumed that they have shown some mechanical aptitude or liking for mathematical and practical subjects in the elementary schools, but there is often slender foundation for this opinion. The boys find, however, that the school tends strongly to develop their special native aptitudes and leads them to a wise choice of occupation.

To the casual observer there seems no connection between the carpentry shop and the forge or an architectural office and wood turning, but the relation of one trade to the other is being recognized more and more by workers in different lines who find that knowledge and skill in a limited field are insufficient for progressive work. The more intelligent and ambitious of these men are, therefore, supplementing their knowledge gained in the workshop with special courses of instruction in the public and other schools. Thus the boy who works at the forge may have no thought of becoming a blacksmith, yet a large per cent of them all have occasion to use in some industry the knowledge and skill acquired there. It is obvious that the man who can plan a water system, draw the plan for it, make at least some of the machinery, and knows how to run it, has a greater command of the situation, whether he be citizen, official or mechanic, than the one whose knowledge is purely theoretical. This gives point to the theory of many educators that a man must be many-sided before he can successfully be one-sided.

Teaching Fundamentals

The world at large has a high respect for the man who begins on the lowest rung and works his way up. It appreciates the steady perseverance against great odds which he has to make to

telephone are examples which illustrate the character of the work. The lessons cultivate attention and give useful information, furnish admirable exercises in drawing, and the descriptions required in note books give excellent practice in English composition.

Drawing in this school differs from that in the usual school, being confined to the practical forms used in machinery rather than the esthetic. It is a preface to all the work in the school. Pattern-making is a term which is used much in industrial and trade schools, yet which is understood by only a few not directly connected with the work. It is the making of the fundamental wooden forms required for castings. From them are made molds into which the molten metal is run. It is a particular work requiring exactness and skill. From the simple forms the student advances to the more complicated.

This high school is one of the best equipped schools for industrial work in the country, and it may be said also one of the most efficient. Charles W. Parmenter, head master, and his assistants, are widely known for their devotion to this work. The school has the busy hum of industry about it, a studious, cheery industry.

Shakespeare's schoolboy  
creeping like a snail  
Unwillingly to school."

does not apply to the students of the Mechanic Arts high. Anywhere that one might go it would be hard to find a more interested set of boys than there are there every school day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, when school is dismissed. Often even when 5 o'clock has come and the instructors have decided to put aside their own work for the day, many boys are still in the building, intent upon their work and almost have to be driven from it.

## All Studies Concrete

The academic work is carried on much as it is in any other school except that so far as practicable all the studies have a general bearing on the industries. In mathematics not abstract but concrete problems are solved, the work of the class room being closely related to that of the

ical work, its range, and bearing upon other industries, and the intellectual stimulus which it gives may be illustrated by the work in the forge-shop. This is a huge room fitted to accommodate 72 boys at one time. With 72 fires going and 72 boys working over them all at the same time, their faces earnest, intent, with never a thought in them but that of the work in hand, and the room resounding with the blow of the hammer on hot metal, the scene is both picturesque and impressive. They make bowls, stocking balls, Indian clubs, boxes, and other things of like nature, which they delight in bestowing upon their family or friends.

## Learn Shop Routine

Machine shop practice comes in the last of the four-year course. There are three shops. The timbers, shafting and machinery in both of the new ones were installed by the boys, working under the direction of their instructor, Allan K. Sweet. They are considered the most complete school shops in the country. Just before the holidays the boys were engaged in moving the machinery in the old shop from places it had occupied for years to more convenient locations. Many of the small tools, and much of the simpler equipment, such as stock and tool racks have been made by the boys.

## Lessons at Forge

Instruction begins with a lecture accompanied by a practical illustration, the boys being gathered in the elevated seats in one corner of the room, the instructor, John W. Raymond, before them at his forge. The lecture over, the boys go to their forges and put into practice the instructions given them by their teacher. The course includes iron, its manufacture, grades, uses of grades and structure; forges or furnaces for coal, oil, gas and electricity; fuel; temperature, its range and limit; anvils, their kinds, manufacture and advantages; hammers, their manufacture, names and uses; the flow of metal, drawing, upsetting, shouldering, bending, twisting, forming, control of angles and control of surfaces; fatigue of metal with internal strains, overload, shocks and crystallization; welding, its temperature, appearance, determination of temperature, allowance for temperature, forging, scarfing, jump and butt; Bessemer steel, its kind, uses and manufacture; the same of crucible steel; their range and limit of temperature, flux, welding, hardening, tempering, heat treatment; self-hardening steel and its forging, treatment and care; compound irons and high speed steel and their forging, treatment and care. The treatment of the subject is seen in exhaustive. It is as essential to the manufacturer as the mechanic, and has to do not with one business but with many.

The practical work begins with a timber hanger, simple enough to look at, but involving so much technical detail that the boy has mastered much more than manual dexterity when he has turned out one that meets the approval of the master. Thoughtless hammering away at the metal with a mere hope of getting there sometime, is not what Mr. Raymond wants. "I try to get the boys to think ahead of the hammer," he says. "I want them to strike every blow for a specific purpose. If a boy does not have that purpose, I do not want him to strike. When he uses a hammer he is using a tool for applying pressure. If he could merely press the metal and cause it to flow he would do the work that way, but he cannot. He is compelled to use stored up energy. If there is to be a change in the position of the hammer before it strikes, he must think it out before he puts the blow into his work."

## Workers Take Course

That this work is of practical value needs no further testimony than the number of wage-earning mechanics that come to the evening sessions of the school to supplement their knowledge gained at the shop, with that to be acquired at the school. The man from the out-



WORKING IN THE FORGE ROOM.

After receiving instruction and watching the instructor in the class room, the pupils of the Mechanic Arts high school attempt to carry out at their individual forges the ideas they have received.

Effort Is, Not to Make Graduates Journeymen, but Advanced Apprentices, Capable of Overtaking Their Comrades Who Lack the Schooling

## MANY HOLD IMPORTANT POSITIONS

side frequently thinks he can show the student who has had no such experience how to do things, but it often happens the student does the better work, for he has been working in a logical way and has a reason for every step. In other words, the student has been working mentally as well as manually, while the worker in the outside shop has too frequently been but blindly following a pattern. Some of the more experienced who enter the evening classes leave, as they believe the early lessons to be too simple, but if they would wait until the more intricate problems are taken up, there is hardly one who would not receive much benefit. Many who come to the evening school do so for the purpose of getting out of ungenial employment into something better suited to their tastes. Blacksmiths' helpers come to fit themselves to become foundrymen and steam engineers.

This same attention to thought, hand and eye, is given in the wood-turning department, of which F. W. Turner is master. The boys are intensely interested in the work. Indeed, it is marked throughout the school that whatever the boys are doing they are absorbed in it. To an outsider this is remarkable. Wood-turning is of such a nature the boys are permitted to buy materials and make things of their own choosing after they have finished the regular work of the class. They take advantage of and will stay at the building for hours after day, working on this material or perfecting that which has been given them in class. Even this work is under the supervision of the master and none can be taken away until it has received his approval. Here is where a great deal of the necessity for constructive work with the boys is brought out. As a rule they will take any amount of pains to turn a perfect article, but when it comes to the finishing, the shellacking, varnishing and rubbing down, they have less patience. They make bowls, stocking balls, Indian clubs, boxes, and other things of like nature, which they delight in bestowing upon their family or friends.

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Some of the simpler forms of the shop

routine are being introduced into this shop work where it can be done advantageously, care being taken to avoid red tape, the master being guided by the belief that "a system is worth more than it costs, but red tape costs more than it is worth." The job and time cards employed in shops are among the new features taken up. They help to show the value of time and material. A workman who understands both of these is of more worth to his employer in any position he may occupy, because of this knowledge, than he would be without it; and knowledge results in benefit to the consumer. The system familiarizes the boy with the names of materials and processes, both of which he will find of use and value to him.

The graduates of this school are not journeymen and no effort is made to have them such at time of graduation. They are advanced apprentices. It is believed, and experience has shown, that with the increased intelligence they have acquired at the school they will sooner or later overtake and outstrip the journeymen who has not had such instruction. Merchants and manufacturers who have employed the boys say: "The boys who come to us from your school are taught to think accurately. They listen attentively to directions and carry them out."

## Graduates Are Workers

A canvass of about 70 per cent of the graduates of the school, which was all that could be reached, brought out the fact that nearly all were doing one form or another of the world's useful work, appropriately related to the special instruction received at the school. Among them were workmen, designers, architects, engineers, salesmen of mechanical products, foremen and superintendents. Graduates of the school are to be found in many of the architectural and engineering offices in Boston. They hold important positions in many of the manufacturing industries in and around Boston and are scattered all over the country. One is superintendent of transportation for the Seattle Electric Company. Another is government inspector of battleships at Ford River. A notable example is a graduate of the class of 1901. He went directly from the school to a city where he secured a position with a large firm by which he is still employed. He now has 400 men under him and recently declined to consider a proposition to return to the school as an instructor. These are by no means solitary cases. They have been picked at random and are mentioned only to show the practical results of the school work. The aim of the school is to turn out men, not products, and it is being found in turning out the men that the products are of the highest order.

## RINGING OF BELL IS ANCIENT CUSTOM TO SHOW REVERENCE

Bell ringing is an ancient custom. Although bells were used in India and China long before they were introduced into Europe, it is in the latter place that we have come to associate with them a religious significance. Their history is full of dramatic incidents, writes G. E. Walsh in New York Christian Advocate.

Bells in Europe have rung to announce victory and defeat, and they have ushered in some of the greatest incidents of history. The ringing of the church bells gave the signal for St. Bagtholomew's day in 1572, and when Nelson's victory reached England the bells were joyously rung to announce the good news to the people.

Church bells have undergone many changes since they were first made. The earliest bells were made of baked earth, and not of metal. These earthen bells are still found in Switzerland tinkling from the necks of the cows grazing on

the slopes of the mountains. Instead of being harsh or dull in tone, they are really sweet and clear, so that every tourist speaks of the cowbells of Switzerland tinkling away among the dales and valleys of that country. In one canton of Switzerland all the cowbells are alike, and if all rung at once they would make perfect harmony. But elsewhere the bells are made without any effort to secure uniformity, and the tinkle, tinkle makes pretty music among the rustic scenery.

The oldest bells found in Scotland, Ireland and Wales were made of thin iron plates which were welded together by hand. They are hammered and riveted carefully, and they have preserved their tone for centuries.

The ringing of the curfew bell has been impressed on all by the poem which nearly every one knows. The curfew bell, however, was not first rung in England, but was used on the continent of Europe way back in the Middle Ages.

## HARDER WALKING TESTS FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON—President Taft has drawn the lines on naval officers in the walking tests. Heretofore the officers have had the privilege of taking their annual tests any time before July 1.

Now Secretary Meyer has decided that every officer subject to the test regulations shall take his exercise once every three months. The tests required are a walk of 25 miles in two consecutive days, five consecutive hours being allowed for each day. Each day's walk (12½ miles) is not to be completed in less than four hours.

## ACCEPTS ST. LOUIS CALL

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—The Rev. J. Frederick Rake of Crawfordsville has announced that his labors as pastor of the Baptist church here would terminate on Jan. 15. He has accepted a call to the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, St. Louis, Mo.

## FRAME NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK—The public service commission has received a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of this city, which has been in the hands of a receiver since Sept. 27, 1907, also a petition for approval of the plan from a joint committee representing the bond holders.

The draft provides for the organization of a new corporation which will take over assets and liabilities of the Metropolitan system, amounting to about \$136,000,000, and for a complete readjustment of its finances under an agreement entered into by the holders of its bonds.

The new capital needed for the enterprise, estimated at \$10,000,000, will be raised by assessment. The plan was drafted by a joint committee named by committees from the 5 per cent and 4 per cent bondholders.



# U. S. Soldier Is Seen at His Best in the Holiday Season

**Eleventh Cavalry Chaplain Tells About Secret Planning for Decorations and Dinners on Such Occasions**

**COLONEL PAYS VISIT**

In the army the holiday season is observed punctiliously, whenever the exigencies of the service permit. One of the problems in garrison life is to keep the troops contented and cheerful. Pleasant recollections of one enlist-

ment tend to encourage reenlistments. Commanding officers like to have their men when it can be accomplished have good times "without prejudice to the service," because it raises the morale of the organization, makes discipline easier and increases efficiency all around. Sometimes it seems hard to achieve this,

especially on foreign service, but nevertheless some notable holidays spent on foreign soil are looked back upon by men who are now in the army, or who have been.

The United States government is benignly paternal when it comes to providing for the soldiers' Thanksgiving and other holidays. Usually a transport is loaded with stores for the feast, presents which relatives, friends and benefactors of the boys in khaki provide and which are forwarded by the quartermaster's department, and with special dainties which the military commissaries sell to the soldiers at cost.

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plan their dinners and decorations without being detected by the others. For on this day, about noon, the colonel and his staff, and often many other officers and women, usually pay a formal visit to the troops to inspect their kitchens and mess halls, and dinners.

The men anxiously await the colonel's visit to hear his words of special praise and they feel amply rewarded for all their extra labor, when he tells them that he is pleased with their efforts and display of good taste, and wishes them a happy time. An amusing incident occurred last year which is worth repeating: A witty Irishman in one of the troops was reading the bill of fare and making humorous comments thereon, much to the interest and entertainment of his fellow comrades who were standing about waiting for the dinner bell to ring, when, as though a new thought struck him he said: "I think I will send this bill of fare to my father, and let him know I am not starving as he said I would if I went into the army."

The soldiers standing nearby said: "Sure, send it to him, it will open his eyes a little." But the man had suddenly assumed a reflective mood and to the surprise of every one he announced that he would not send it at all.

"Why not?" asked the crowd in unison. "Because," he said, "if I were to send that bill of fare home to my father he would enlist himself."

Another soldier caused no small amount of amusement during the dinner by demanding that every course be brought to him in turn, while he, with a pencil, scrupulously checked off each item, pretending to make sure that everything was actually furnished which the elaborate bill of fare called for.

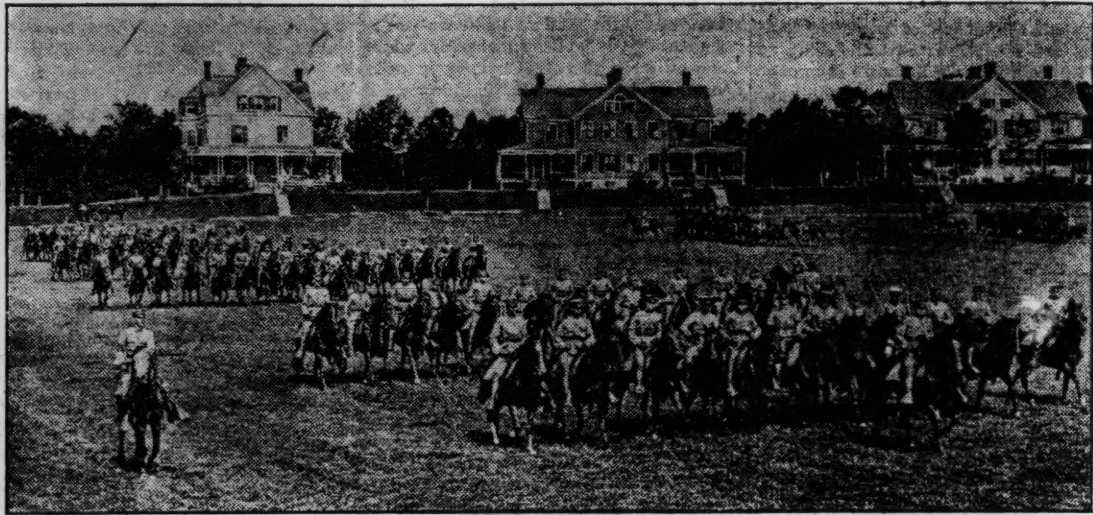
A source of much fun also among the soldiers is a tree, which they usually put up in the middle of the dining room, with a present for each man therein. Some one among them is selected to be

a Santa Claus and he delivers an appropriate gift accompanied by remarks which usually arouse laughter.

At this particular season there are daily exhibitions of skill in the football

field, which are hardly less interesting than the famous army and navy game. 'Tis true that there are many places where the holiday is kept with greater splendor, in more delicate surroundings

and amid more gorgeous trappings, but there is no place where good nature, innocent fun and wholesome pleasure reign more majestically than at a soldiers' holiday dinner table.



CAVALRY DRILL AT FT. OGLETHORPE, GA.



FORDING RIVERS AND WATERING HORSES WHILE ON A MARCH.

ment tend to encourage reenlistments. Commanding officers like to have their men when it can be accomplished have good times "without prejudice to the service," because it raises the morale of the organization, makes discipline easier and increases efficiency all around. Sometimes it seems hard to achieve this,

## ART AND ARTISTS

The La Farge exhibition at the museum seems to have precipitated a lively controversy over the merits of his work. There are those who give it unqualified admiration and those who call it "amateurish" and wonder where he got his reputation. The smallness of most of the pictures, and the fact that they are done in water color, is probably accountable for some of this; but because water color is generally used by amateurs seems an odd reason for condemning it as medium. One result is this sort of controversy advertises the exhibition, which is likely to be well attended.

The decent service tomorrow will be as follows:

Department of paintings: Mr. Stanley B. Lathrop will meet visitors to the exhibition of the work of John La Farge in the third modern room from 2:30 to 4 p. m.

Department of prints: Assistant Prof. Henry L. Seaver will speak on "Some Etchings of Rembrandt" in the print study at 3:15 p. m.

An exhibition of 17 portraits and a few landscapes by Bertha Lea Low was opened yesterday at Doll & Richards gallery and will continue until Jan. 11. A very interesting effect of lamplight of firelight is shown in several pictures. "Coming Night" is one of these in which a delightfully rosy and sleepy baby is waiting for the sand man in his mother's

arms. Another called "Five o'clock Tea" glows with warm color. It was exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1907-08. An outdoor portrait of Robeson L. Low, Esq., is handled broadly and well composed, the gray figure being balanced by hints of warm autumn color in the background. The portrait of Miss Marguerite Shack offers a strong contrast to this, being painted in a more or less conventional manner, yet having a very direct and engaging expression. A daring color scheme of scarlet with brown fur makes the portrait of Miss Linda Plimpton interesting. The mellow light in the picture called "The Roof" and the parti-colored flowers in "A God's House Garden" are quite charming.

Doll & Richards are showing some beautiful pieces of Phoenician glass of the sort which is usually seen in museums. Although digging for and exporting treasures of this kind is forbidden by the Turkish government, a certain amount of traffic in it is constantly going on and it is possible for my lady of today to have a tear bottle or perfume vial which possibly was used centuries ago by some Roman beauty. The color of this glass is exquisite, ranging from a deep violet blue to palest pink or yellow or pure white. Like so many relics of past civilization it is found in ancient tombs where different articles were placed for the use of the dead. Nearly all the pieces are in singularly perfect condition except for the decomposition which has given them their wonderful color.

## NEW PRESIDENT OF PHILOLOGISTS IS U. OF P. MAN

**Prof. John C. Rolfe Heads Association Which Closes Its Annual Convention at Brown University.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Officers were elected and arrangements made for the next meeting at the final session Thursday of the American Philological Association at Brown University.

The American Anthropological Institute of America, which has been in session since Tuesday, continued its convention with morning, afternoon and evening meetings.

The officers elected by the philologists were: President, John C. Rolfe of University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, Thomas B. Goddell of Yale and Harold N. Fowler of Western Reserve University; secretary-treasurer, F. G. Moore of Columbia.

It was voted to appoint a committee to arrange for the place of the next meeting with a similar committee of the Archaeological Institute, which has decided on St. Louis if railroad rates to that point are favorable. Otherwise the meeting will be held in Pittsburgh.

The executive committee of the Palestine schools, in its report, announced the selection of J. F. McCurdy of the University of Toronto as director for 1911-12. Officers of the managing committee were elected as follows: Chairman, Charles C. Loring of Yale; treasurer, James Hardy Ropes of Harvard; secretary, Benjamin W. Bacon of Yale.

An executive session of the executive council of the archaeological institute was

## SEES STATESMEN AS NATION NEED

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, in an address before the Associated Academic Principals of New York state, in annual convention here, Thursday, opposed the vocational school and industrial education plan favored by State Commissioner of Education Andrew S. Draper, in his Rochester address.

The chancellor declared that the country needs statesmen and thinkers more than it needs carpenters. He declared that the present and future call for thinking men in Congress, and that the old type of frontier rough thinking men is no longer in demand.

## RECOVER OPERAS LOST IN TRANSIT

NEW YORK—Six opera scores which had been lost from an express wagon Saturday night were recovered here on Thursday by the arrest of John Rea, 226 East Fifty-ninth street.

They were in progress of transmission from Walter Damrosch to a board of judges in Boston that was to pass on their merits in a prize competition. The manuscripts were said to be worth \$60,000. Rea insisted that he was ignorant of the nature of the bundle. Three men forced it upon him, he declared.

held Thursday evening in Brown Union, at which reports were heard and other business of the organization transacted. The address of the evening was by Prof. Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton, who spoke on "The Excavation of Sardis." The archaeological convention closes today.



SOLDIERS' RECREATION COMBINING PLEASURE WITH EXERCISE.

## U. S. BANKS NEEDED ALASKA ROADS IN SOUTH AMERICA COST \$1,829,000

WASHINGTON—The need of American interests in South America is the establishment of American banks, according to Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin, who recently returned from the Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires.

"We have the business," said Professor Reinsch, "and now we need banks to accommodate American firms doing business in South America. The banking methods prevailing in South American cities are extremely slow and antiquated. They would quickly be forced aside should an American bank enter into competition with them."

"At present the only method of exchange is through London or other European financial centers, a most roundabout and inconvenient system for American shippers. The banking business in South America is practically entirely in the hands of foreigners. In Buenos Aires, for example, outside of the National Bank of Argentina, all the other banks are owned by Europeans. There are several British banks, an Italian bank, German banks, French banks, and so on."

Professor Reinsch's views are shared by Secretary MacVeagh, who in his annual report submitted to Congress urges

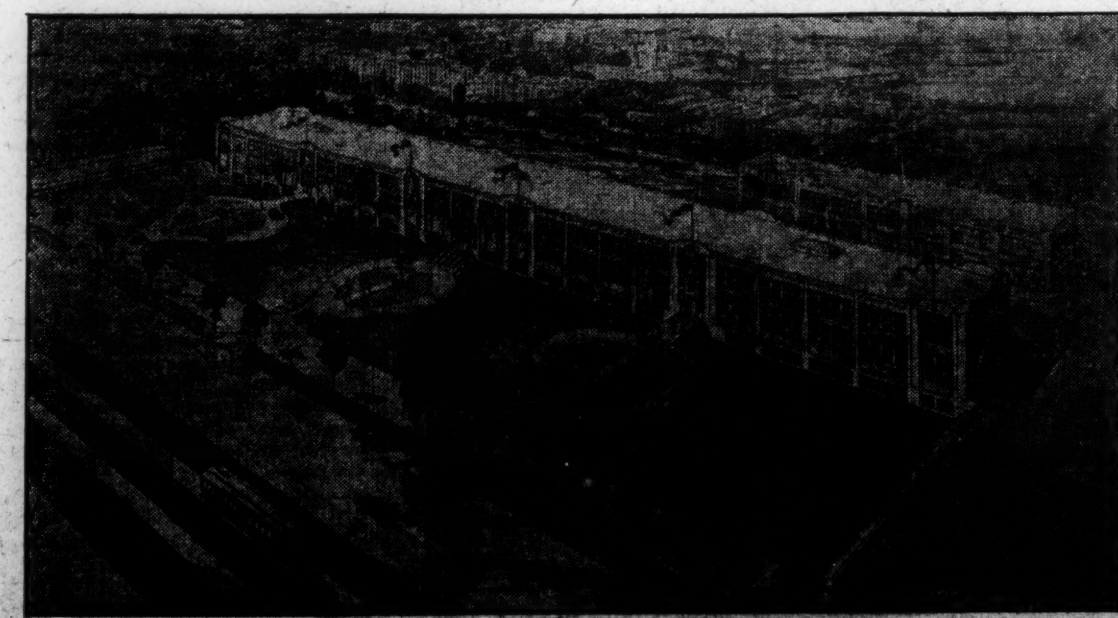
WASHINGTON—Favorable weather and plentiful supply of labor resulted in rapid progress in road construction in Alaska last season, according to the annual report of Maj. W. P. Richardson, thirteenth United States infantry, president of the board of Alaskan road commissioners.

Since the government began the systematic opening of roads and trails in Alaska, the report says the sum of \$1,829,000 has been expended.

## MRS. CLARKE PASSES ON.

LONDON—Mrs. Clarke, sister of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the English Militant suffragists, passed on today at her home in Brighton immediately following her release from prison. She had been imprisoned for taking part in a recent woman's raid on Parliament.

legislation which will permit national banks in the United States to establish branches in foreign lands. This attitude is endorsed by officials of the state department.



BUILDINGS TO BE BUILT IN BACK BAY DISTRICT.

Salesrooms and headquarters for automobile concerns will cost \$200,000 and front on Commonwealth Avenue at Hingham, Cumington and Lawton streets. Some of the plans are

## NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

### BIG DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED.

With the last day of 1910 comes a tendency to look forward at the prospects of the new year as regards local real estate. Local brokers and operators consider the outlook for development of vacant land particularly bright for 1911, with special reference to the Park square tract and the Back Bay.

There are at present 4,000,000 square feet of land in the Fens which have been handicapped for years as far as development is concerned by lack of accessibility, which will probably be opened up and built upon during the next year.

When Jersey street was built some

years ago from Brookline avenue to the parkway in the Fens at a cost of \$157,000 it ended at Muddy river instead of being continued through to Huntington avenue. The prospects now are that Jersey street will be continued through to Huntington avenue in connection with the proposed building of the municipal playground and stadium in the Fens.

An effort is to be made by certain interests to have Boylston street also continued through from the point at the John Boyle O'Reilly statue on the Fenway to where the thoroughfare becomes Boylston street again beyond the Fens. This proposition, it is said, is not meant for an invasion of the beautiful Fenway, but is for purposes of logical development and to eliminate the great disparity in value now existing between land scarcely half a mile apart. This tract of land beyond the Fens is more or less isolated under present circumstances and is not being used for building purposes on account of existing conditions. Land in the middle of Boylston street has sold as high as \$50 a foot, but it is being foreclosed on by mortgages that represent less than \$1 a foot on the same street a few thousand feet distant.

It has been roughly figured from the assessors' books that the assessed valuation of property on Boylston street from Park square to Ipswich street at the beginning of the park is \$38,000,000, or more than 3 per cent of the entire real estate valuation of the city of Boston. And Boylston street itself might be considered as a one-sided street as respects the Boston & Albany terminals and the public garden.

The development of the Back Bay district by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Roxbury Mill Corporation and the Boston Water Power Company began about 1859. In about 25 years the area between Arlington street and Massachusetts avenue, commonly known as the Back Bay, was filled, street construction nearly finished and about one half the area had been covered with houses.

Then came the laying out of the Fen-

way, or 100-acre park, in 1876, for which the Boston Water Power Company contributed most of the land. This park was so constructed as to interrupt the progress of Boston westward. It broke the lines of direct travel and deflected them north to Beacon street and south to Huntington avenue.

The direct Boylston street route was turned to a park route for driving toward the southwest. Later transportation by the Ipswich street car line was swung around under the bridge near the Boston & Albany railroad tracks to Boylston street beyond the Fenway. But even this car line continuation to Boylston street was not had until about 10 years ago. The original plan for this parkway showed a horse car line directly through the park along the line of the present park driveway.

The Boston Water Power trustees were able, under Mayor Quincy's administration, to secure a circuitous car line connection to Boylston street extension only upon the plea that they had given their lands under a plan showing the more direct line through the park, and also upon the ground that some transportation facilities to the west of the park would increase assessed valuations. The result today is that the 100-acre park in the Back Bay is good for driving or walking transportation north and south and not directly east and west.

This situation, of course, goes pointedly home to the business interests of Boylston street now that this deflection of travel may be further emphasized by the Riverbank subway, which, in its development may eliminate a large part of the use of Boylston street as a thoroughfare and still further congest Washington street and Tremont street.

What the deflection of Boylston street has already cost the city of Boston cannot be measured in figures, but may be appreciably seen by the eye on a circuit drive around the Fenway. From Coolidge Corner may be traced southward around the park and via Huntington avenue a line of apartment houses and dwellings which has enormously increased real estate values in Brookline. The interruption of Boylston street at the Fenway has caused great loss and the wiping out of equities once considered of value, notably those of the Dana Lands Trust lands recently foreclosed upon by the mortgagees, although the assessed valuation was more than twice the amount of the mortgages.

Land at the junction of Boylston street and Massachusetts avenue has sold at \$25 per foot. And now land fronting on Boylston street three blocks farther west is assessed at \$1 per foot and unsalable at 50 cents a foot and foreclosed on for a mortgage debt averaging 48 cents a foot.

The startling facts have made considerable discussion of the possible future of the Fenway lands and of Boston's development westward.

If it had been declared a generation ago that one could purchase marshes around what is now Boston's Fenway; fill them up to grade and pay taxes for 40 years and then find all the improvements and investment forfeited by the failure of Boston to grow steadily and straightly westward, he would have been laughed at; but this is what has occurred.

### E. T. HARRINGTON SALES.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the following transactions made through its office during the past few days:

Property at 17-19 Otis street, Somerville, consisting of a double house of three stories and 3600 feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$2800, has been conveyed by Margaret C. Tobin to Harry Shlager, who will make extensive improvements.

The demand for Squire park land in Arlington continues brisk and the Edward T. Harrington Company has sold \$3000 worth this week as follows:

Lot 18 on the northerly side of Cleveland street, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5192 square feet, has been sold to John Lyons of Arlington. The

W. Connor was the grantor. Lot 101 corner of Cleveland and Laurel streets, having 50 feet frontage on Cleveland street and 100 feet frontage on Laurel street, containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to James W. Connor of Somerville; Mr. Connor will erect a first-class two-family house. Lot 187 on the corner of Winsor and Laurel street, having 60 feet frontage and containing 4077 square feet, has been sold to Arthur E. Simpson of Dorchester. Lot 255 on the northerly side of Lake street, having 56 feet frontage and containing 5485 square feet, has been sold to George W. Downing of Brookline. The Squire Real Estate Trust was the grantor.

A farm on Main street, Norwell, Mass., together with all the stock, tools, hay in barn and six acres of land, together with farm house, barn and usual outbuildings, has been sold by John L. Peckham to William R. Durkee of Barre, Vt. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the transaction.

The Baker estate at East Acton located on the state road from Concord to Littleton has been sold to D. Farrar of East Acton, who has already taken possession. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

The L. Phillips farm on Blossom street, Scituate, consisting of 12 acres of land and typical Plymouth county house and barn has been sold. H. F. Green et al. were the purchasers and deeds have gone to record conveying the title. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

**Ferry Hill Office.**  
The Edward T. Harrington Company will open an office at the intersection of Ireland road and Preston terrace, Ferry Hill, Marshfield, where it is disposing of desirable building lots.  
The sale is reported this week for the Ferry Hill syndicate to S. C. Grant of New York of lots 72 and 73 on the westerly side of Preston terrace, Ferry Hill, containing 13,736 square feet, with a frontage of 120 feet.

**ATLANTIC-BY-THE-SEA.**  
Charles M. Conant, Old South building, (Continued on Page Nineteen, Column Six.)

**A CABLE PAGE**  
Extraordinary

The Christian Science Monitor

Daily presents to its readers one of the most Complete as well as Graphic Foreign News Pages printed in the American Press



# Moral Ethics in the Turkish Balkans by a Resident in Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is difficult to know at what moment the historical knowledge possessed by one nation of another merges into and is lost in the picturesque fantasies of authors who have drawn from their own superficial impressions pictures the brilliancy of which has so impressed their readers as to have taken the place of the more solid facts. The name of one writer in particular must occur to every one. It is that of the brilliant Frenchman, Pierre Loti, whose books have done so much to familiarize the west and the east, and yet with an east which probably has little existence outside his own fervid impressions.

In his famous book, "L'Egypte," he has shown an Egypt which no doubt in a sense exists, but which is yet in a way a faint reflex of the Egypt of the Pharaohs, and can no more be maintained in modern times than the language of the Greeks can become again the commercial tongue of the Mediterranean basin; in "Madam Chrysanthe" he has drawn a picture of Japan, which, however fascinating in its way, and however accurate in its detail, gives a doubtful impression of the country which, since it was written, has signed the treaty of Portsmouth. While again, in "Desenchantée," he has drawn a picture of the Turkish woman which, though it may express something of the pathos of a particular tragedy, is probably very far from representing anything like the truth of the life of the people.

Filled with pity for the subject of his story Pierre Loti has fallen into the common mistake of imagining that what is hideous to one trained in the freedom of the west is necessarily so to those in whom the atmosphere of the east is engrained. A man who spent his life in working out the problems of the British empire in India, speaking of the



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)  
NATIVE CARRIAGE IN TURKEY.

were capable of appreciating their way of regarding things.

The people filled with good intentions who in these later days have championed the cause of the Turkish woman have lost sight of the pregnant saying of Sir Herbert Edwards. In their anxiety to bring her social status into harmony with the new ideas beginning to pre-

vail in the country, they forget that those ideas are still the ideas of a minority, and that the enormous mass of the people, though anxious for political liberty, have not yet made up their minds to sever at a blow the social traditions of centuries. That grievances exist, that there is tyranny and hardship in the system, as there is in every social system in the world, is beyond doubt. Still though the perception of them divulges in some instances a true insight into the aspirations of the sufferers, nevertheless the spirit which would revolutionize eastern customs for the avowed benefit of the human race is only another illustration of the anarchistic tendency which would not hesitate to batter to pieces all existing conventional ideas, without anything to substitute in their place. "To knock down a wall," runs the eastern proverb, "requires no skilled labor, but the raising up of a new one becomes another question."

It has been asked who are the women who now and then come forward to proclaim their theories and attempt to enlist the sympathy of their fellow-creatures in the west, advancing as a plea the suffering servitude of eastern womanhood. It generally happens that you will not find them in the wives of the Young Turks themselves; you would rather have to look for them among those who have learned something of the languages of Europe, and who, in reading the rapid yellow novels of Paris, have gained a superficial insight of the views of the west, as probably unlike the practice of the west as the stories of eastern life, sold on the boulevards, are unlike the practice of the east.

In a measure the same may be applied to the young Turk who has been subsidized to go to Germany and France for the purpose of acquiring his military and

administrative training and who, launched suddenly in the midst of western civilization, gets dazzled, sometimes runs riot, and in the majority of cases returns home loaded with many pretensions, but with a minimum supply of the real western wisdom. His outward appearance in general is comely, and his innate affability of the born diplomat makes him a difficult subject to fathom. When he endeavors to prove his new views on coming in contact with his Christian fellow-subject or the European he invariably wishes to show, by way of enlisting favor, that he has risen above the old fanatical narrow-mindedness of his staying-at-home brother; and he advocates the freedom of the whole world and release of his own brethren from their bonds of servitude. This talk very often misleads a genial and trusting mind.

One would easily find on careful examination that a Turk remains a Turk and becomes even a more pronounced Mohammedan on his return from Europe. His temporal contact with the west has only accentuated his already established theory, that no assimilation of sympathies in common can be derived by a mixture of the east and west, two opposites, according to him, working in different directions. In one line, however, he honestly strives to emulate European ways and that is in the constantly progressive invention and ingenuity as applied for the destruction of life in war.

His disdain for the Christian religion is marked by the fact that in his daily experiences he remarks that the foremost teaching of the Christian idea, namely, brotherhood and love, is singularly lacking in practice in his domain. He looks at a house continually divided against itself, and prophetically sees in this his divinely ordained existence to rule over

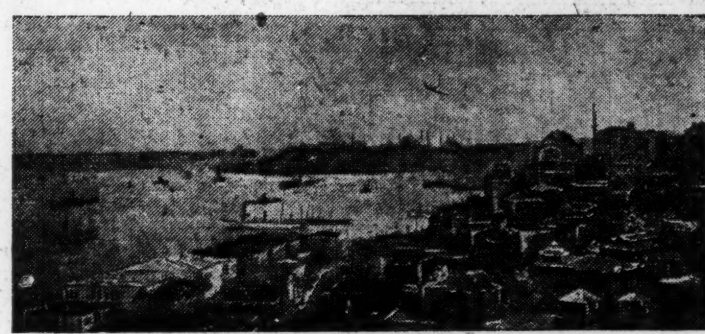
his Christian fellow-subject. In his experiences during his school-life in Europe brotherly love and toleration has not been extended to him. And if one boy had wished to be kind and considerate to him, there were always the others that would outweigh this effort by leveling underhand sarcastic subtleties, thus raising the iron barrier of latent antagonism. He comes home with the impression that Christendom is pitted against Islam, and he takes his stand thereby. He sees and finds relief in the

and dutiful to her household. Assuming we take up the question of marriage in the east, which is ordained in the majority of cases by the parents, we can only give judgment through weight of evidence, and it goes to prove that, if a comparison is drawn between the eastern marriage by appointment and the western system of choice, we find, unhappily, a greater proportion of failures resulting through European contracts and not infrequently ending in divorce. In Turkey, this same state of things is

self free to use very thin veils if she thinks her personal attractions warrant the liberty. The standard of her mentality is not generally a high one, but her actions and manners are mostly characterized by good breeding, and if some women are vain and childish, the greater number prove wise rulers in their household management.

The surmise that a plurality of wives comprise a harem is misleading. A haremlik means the female portion of the house and its members consist of the mistress and her servants. The selamlık holds the male part of the household. If the Turkish law countenances the right of plural marriage, you will find it in ordinary life to be the exception and not the rule. Taken on the whole, if in theory and teaching the morality and social life of the Turk appear to European eyes questionable, there are not wanting elements in the western world which tend to confirm the east in its prejudices and mistakes.

The emancipation, therefore, of the Turkish woman according to our system of thought and living becomes at once a very delicate question, for her life and customs are regulated by pure dictates of her religious codes, and a family attempting to outstep the limits of convention in any marked degree would be not only ostracized but condemned to such lengths that life would at once become intolerable. It is dependent greatly on the choice of her European companions and guides, the wholesomeness of the literature she will endeavor to read, whether the Turkish woman in question will find the uplifting she is craving for. And in this task lies the opportunity of her European friend to whom the hand for help is extended, to exert her salutary guidance and prove to her the mysteries of Christianity, and thus contribute to her peace of mind.



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)  
THE BOSPHORUS AND THE GOLDEN HORN.  
A familiar scene to residents and tourists in Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey.

fact that among his coreligionists a brotherly esteem and love is in daily practice, and in drawing comparisons he judges and thinks his own creed superior. His materialism appears to him conclusive and beyond criticism.

When he comes to compare his own social status of morality to that which he has seen in Europe, he again prefers his own, which is more in conformity with his idea of decency, where the woman on the whole is more obedient

met with in a less degree. And the reason is not because the Turkish woman cannot assert her rights, for she has every facility for suing for a divorce and obtaining it if she is treated unfairly. She possesses perfect control over her private property and belongings, and no undue influence can be brought to bear upon her unless it be with her consent. She has parties and can enjoy herself thoroughly according to her circumstances and considers her-

## The Day in the Playhouse World

### BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

Four dramas new to Boston will be offered next week in local playhouses. Percy Mackaye's "The Scarecrow" at the Tremont and David Belasco's "The Return of Peter Grimm" at the Hollis will be played for the first time on any stage. Maeterlinck's new drama, "Mary Magdalene," will be presented at the Shubert. "Arsene Lupin," a French detective-thief play comes to the Park. "East Lynne" will be at the Grand Opera House. Other Boston theaters continue their current attractions.

### Shubert—Miss Olga Nethersole in "Mary Magdalene."

Maurice Maeterlinck's latest drama, "Mary Magdalene," will be presented at the Shubert Monday evening with Miss Olga Nethersole in the title role. The presentation will be made by Liebler & Company. The actress will be supported by Arthur Forrest, Charles B. Hanford, Edward Mackay, Beatrice Moreland and Wilfred Roger.

The opening scene is laid in the luxurious garden of Amosus Silanus, a royal scholar and philosopher of Bethany in Judea. From Rome comes Verus, the friend and pupil of Silanus, seeking Mary Magdalene who has spurned him, and, not knowing that in a cypress-guarded villa of marble easily discernable from the garden's parterre, the woman has sought solace from an unrest she fails to understand.

Soon the Magdalene enters reporting the theft from her villa of her Carthaginian rubies and 12 fine pearls which she believes have been stolen by the rabble followers of the Nazarene. The Nazarene is discussed and Silanus tells of wonderful miracles—how Simon the leper has been cured and how the blind have been made to see. In the midst of the conversation cries of joy are heard without, and as the Nazarene emerges from Simon's house and passes the garden hedge, hosannas fill the air, and a wondrous voice, soft and strangely powerful, speaks the Beatitudes. Startled and impressed, the Magdalene tears herself from the guests, and, ignoring their warnings, darts from the garden. Instantly she is set upon by the rabble. She is staggering back when the voice is heard saying: "He that is without sin among you, let him cast a stone at her." The voice is heard but the speaker is never seen.

The second act is laid in the Magdalene's villa. Two great impulses now develop instead of one, and the woman speaks strangely of a new-found happiness, yet implores Verus to desert his post and fly with her; still she clings to the Nazarene until the soldier questions the nature of her reverence. In the midst of the discussion Lazarus, pale from four days' burial, suddenly appears and tells the Magdalene that the Nazarene has sent for her.

The final and strongest act is laid in the house of Joseph of Arimathea in the room in which the last supper was served. Word has come of the Nazarene's peril at the hands of his Roman captors. The Magdalene, her garments torn, beseeches bystanders to follow her to the rescue. They quail and she turns to Verus. But Verus, now insane with jealousy, is cruel, cynical, remorseless.

During the uproar a commotion is heard in the street below and ironically enough, the blind man who has been made to see by the Nazarene describes the spectacle of the Saviour being led to the cross. Verus leaves the Magdalene and goes out to join the mob. She stands motionless, glorified by her regeneration.

Park—"Arsene Lupin."  
Monday evening at the Park theater.



MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.  
She appears next week at the Shubert in Maeterlinck's "Mary Magdalene."

Charles Frohman will present for the first time in Boston Messrs. De Croisset and Leblanc's clever detective-thief play, "Arsene Lupin," one of the genuine successes of last season, having run for more than six months at the Lyceum theater, New York. William Courtenay will be seen in his original role of the Duke of Charnier. Among the members of the cast are Sidney Herbert, Virginia Hammond, Charles Harbury, Arthur Elliot, William R. Bonney, Ida Creeley-Smith, Lena Halliday, Frances Comstock and Grace Walsh. For years Arsene Lupin has foiled the cleverest detectives of Paris, including the noted chief of the secret police, Guerehard. He robs his wealthy friends, always however, warning them in advance of his thieving intention. One of his victims, the finance of the Duke of Charnier, has been his special prey for many months. Finally the duke calls in the famous detective, Guerehard, and the hunt for Lupin begins in earnest. The long and exciting chase that the clever Lupin leads the detective, filled with startling situations and keen repartee, make the incidents of the play.

Tremont—Edmund Brees in "The Scarecrow."

Henry B. Harris will present at the Tremont theater for one week only Edmund Brees as Dickens in "The Scarecrow," a fantastical romance of Massachusetts in colonial times, by Percy Mackaye. The play is described as "a sardonically fantastic allegory, spiced with real human feeling and dignity." A scarecrow, supposed to be endowed with life, is the hero of the play. Goody Rickby, a woman blacksmith reputed to be a witch, makes the scarecrow with the aid of Dickens, a sort of Yankee Mephisto, that she may by means of him be revenged for the wrongs she has suffered from Justice Merton. She plans to have the Justice's niece, Rachel, fall in love with the Scarecrow. This comes to pass and the Scarecrow comes to know himself for what he is. With the semblance of a soul, engendered by his

love and tortured by his ridiculousness, the Scarecrow breaks the pipe, on the smoking of which his life depends, and dies. His heroic act in dying, rather than make Rachel suffer, makes him a man at last. Miss Alice Fischer will act the role of Goody Rickby. Frank Reichler will portray the Scarecrow and Miss Beatrice Irwin will be seen as the beautiful girl of whom Ravenshane, the Scarecrow, is enamored. Others are Earle Brown, Brigham Royce, Mrs. Felix Morris, Clifford Leigh and Miss Eleanor Sheldon.

David Warfield begins a two weeks' engagement at the Hollis next Monday evening in "The Return of David Grimm," a new "psychic" drama by David Belasco.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville bill next week will be headed by Miss Ethel Green in a new musical playlet written especially for her. Bedini and Arthur, grotesque comedians, will reappear after several years' absence. Others are Hoey and Lee, comedians; the Four Song Writers; James Neil and Miss Edythe Chapman in a comedy, the Merrill Company of trick bicyclists, Hathaway, Kelley and Mack in songs and dances and the Van De Koors in burlesque magic.

The favorite emotional drama, "East Lynne," will be the bill next week at the Grand Opera House with a good company and special scenery.

### Attractions That Stay.

Miss Bessie McCoy continues her engagement at the Colonial in "The Echo," the "singing and dancing frolic" presented by Charles Dillingham with his usual good company and fine scenic and costume investiture.

Miss Adeline Genec on Monday enters upon the closing week of her farewell engagement at the Boston in "The Bachelor Belles," during the course of which she introduces three of her wonderful dances, a Taglioni dance, a butterfly idyll and a Hungarian incident.

"Madam X" is proving as popular with Boston playgoers as it has in other cities. The last act is one of the finest trial scenes ever staged. Miss Dorothy Donnelly and William Elliott head a fine company. A good cry is guaranteed every patron of the Majestic.

Madame Bernhardt Comes Jan. 9. Sarah Bernhardt will come to the Boston theater on Jan. 9, and the first week will have the following repertory: Monday evening and Thursday afternoon, "L'Aiglon"; Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday evening, "Camille"; Tuesday evening and Saturday afternoon, "Jeanne d'Arc"; Thursday evening, "La Tosca"; Friday evening, "Sapho"; Saturday evening, "La Sorciere."

The engagement of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, probably the foremost actress of the present day, certainly the most noted, promises to be a leading event of the season. The engagement is announced to be the farewell of this great player here, but everybody hopes not, and with reason, since the unique actress declares she has no intention of retiring.

Her repertory here will be a notable one, including several famous dramas written especially for her. The engagement

will probably open with Rostand's "L'Aiglon," which she has played here before, and which is familiar through performances by Miss Maude Adams. Another play Miss Adams has given here will be done by Madame Bernhardt. It is called "Les Bouffons." Two dramas, Sablon wrote for her, "La Tosca" and "La Sorciere," will be given, and of course Dumas' "Camille," in which she is most popular in this country.

She will also play "La Samaritaine," a biblical drama by Rostand which introduces the incident of the conversation of the Nazarene with the woman at the well, and "Sapho," in the original significant form in which it was composed by Daudet, not in the distorted and vicious adaptation played in this country. A moving drama called "Jeanne d'Arc," in which the maid of Orleans is shown at her trial will show her powers at the finest. At least one performance of "Madam X" will be given, and perhaps one of "Judas," a new drama by an American, which she played for the first time Thursday night in New York. Tickets go on sale Tuesday at the box office. Mail orders received now. The prices will range from \$3 to 50 cents.

### Other Announcements.

"The Dollar Princess," one of the most delightful of all the operetta imported from Vienna, comes to the Colonial early in January. Five companies are now playing the piece, one at the Wein theater, Vienna, another is touring Germany, the third is in the second year of its run at Daly's theater, London, and there are two in America. Boston is to see the New York company and production.

"The Spendthrift," a drama by Porter Emerson Browne, comes to the Hollis Jan. 16.

"Judy Forgot," a new musical comedy by Hein and Hopwood, comes to the Shubert Jan. 9.

"The Commuters" is coming to the Park in the spring.

### Burton Holmes as a Motorist.

Burton Holmes, whose illustrated lectures on travel have long since become an annual event in the amusement and educational life of this city, has become an enthusiastic admirer of the motor car as a means of studying a country and its people at short range. This last summer he and his fellow-traveler and motion-picture expert, Oscar Bennett Depue, bought a motor car in Europe and with Mr. Depue as the ideal amateur chauffeur, wandered at will over the map.

Thus enabled to avoid the beaten paths of tourist travel, they have returned with minds and cameras filled to overflowing with intimate impressions of the beauties of rural districts, the grandeur of scenic wonders and the picturesqueness and quaintness of little out-of-the-way villages and their inhabitants as well as comprehensive glimpses of city life and scenes.

The treasures of the art and architecture of Munich and the perennial beauty and romantic and legendary interest of the Bavarian highlands, form the topic of the first travelogue to be given here by Mr. Holmes. Several weeks spent at Oberammergau during the season of the famous Passion Play gives Mr. Holmes the unique opportunity of comparing with his former visits in 1890 and 1900 and the plays given in those years. This record of three plays and his study of the peasant actors and their village for 20 years will be his second subject.

His experience in Prague and among the scenic beauties of Bohemia and its picturesque towns and villages, furnish the material for his third travelogue, while a motor tour through Germany crossing over from Carlsbad and visiting Nurn-

berg, Rothenburg, Heidelberg, the Falls of the Rhine and ending in Swiss Lucerne, makes the fourth topic. His experiences in twice circling the globe—once via Suez and once via the Trans-Siberian—touching upon only the high spots of beauty and interest, will close his series of five subjects for the present season.

Mr. Holmes will give two parallel courses at Tremont Temple, on five successive Friday evenings and five successive Saturday afternoons, beginning respectively Jan. 13 and 14.

### Miss Ellen Terry on "The Children in Shakespeare's Plays."

Arthur Warren of the New York Tribune thus writes of Miss Terry's discourse Thursday afternoon at the Empire theater, New York:

"What can she do with such a theme as 'The Children in Shakespeare's Plays'? She can illustrate it with her unrivaled skill, the grace of her mind and motion, the music of her voice. Of course, she began the afternoon at the Empire theater by telling about her thoughts of Mamillius in 'The Winter's Tale.' Mamillius was the first part she ever played. She was eight years old at the time, and the place was the Princess's theater, London, during the management of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. Mamillius, she thinks, was a little Romeo or Hamlet. 'Again she speaks of him as the boy with a Hamlet mind.'

"The second part she ever played was Arthur in 'King John.' It was the second, naturally, in her references of yesterday. She gave the scene from 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' in which Little Will Page takes his Latin lesson, a scene usually omitted from the acting versions; as is the scene between Little Macduff and his mother. Yesterday the audience

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

(Continued from Page Eighteen.)

reports the sale of lots Nos. 68 and 69, on Atlantic-by-the-Sea. These lots are on the Quincy shore reservation, only a short distance from the Squantum and Wollaston yacht clubs, and command a beautiful view of Quincy bay. Title

has passed to William H. Ellis of Ashmont, who will erect a bungalow for use next summer.

Mr. Conant has also sold the apartment house numbered 38 and 40 Woodcliff street, Dorchester, to Norman Scheffren of Boston. Mrs. Bridget McNally is the grantor.

### DORCHESTER ACTIVITY.

Henderson & Ross, Kimball building, report the sale for George R. Slader of the three three-apartment frame dwellings numbered 22, 23 and 30 Lawrence road, Dorchester, to Charles H. Spring of Wellesley. At No. 22 Lawrence road there is a lot containing 2736 square feet, 23 has a lot containing 2585 square feet, and 30 has a lot containing 2709 square feet. The property has a total taxed value of \$21,100, of which \$7100 is on No. 30 and \$7000 each on Nos. 22 and 23.

The same brokers have sold to James H. Galligan the three-apartment frame dwelling at 227 Talbot avenue, Dorchester, having a total taxed value of \$6400. The lot contains 2839 square feet of land and title is given by George R. Slader.

A transaction of considerable importance to the Mattapan section of Dorchester has just been completed, it being the purchase by Rich & Co. of the Old South building, from Robert J. Hood, of a tract of 26 acres of land lying between Oakland and Almont streets, which has been divided into about 200 house lots, rated at about \$400 each. The purchasers have already begun development work and expect to have several houses completed and a number of streets built before next spring. These houses and the remaining lots will be placed on the market.

Raymond P. Delano reports the sale

(Continued on Page 24, Column 1.)

## The Monitor Now Offers Two Feature Numbers EVERY WEEK

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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES



Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS  
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM



When hearty winter breezes blow  
Our bees go forth to see the snow;  
Their eight red mittens high they lift  
Astonished at this mighty drift.



Now Buzz goes headlong like a boy  
And Busy pummels him with joy;  
Biff poises for a jolly dive,  
While Baff comes flying from the hive.



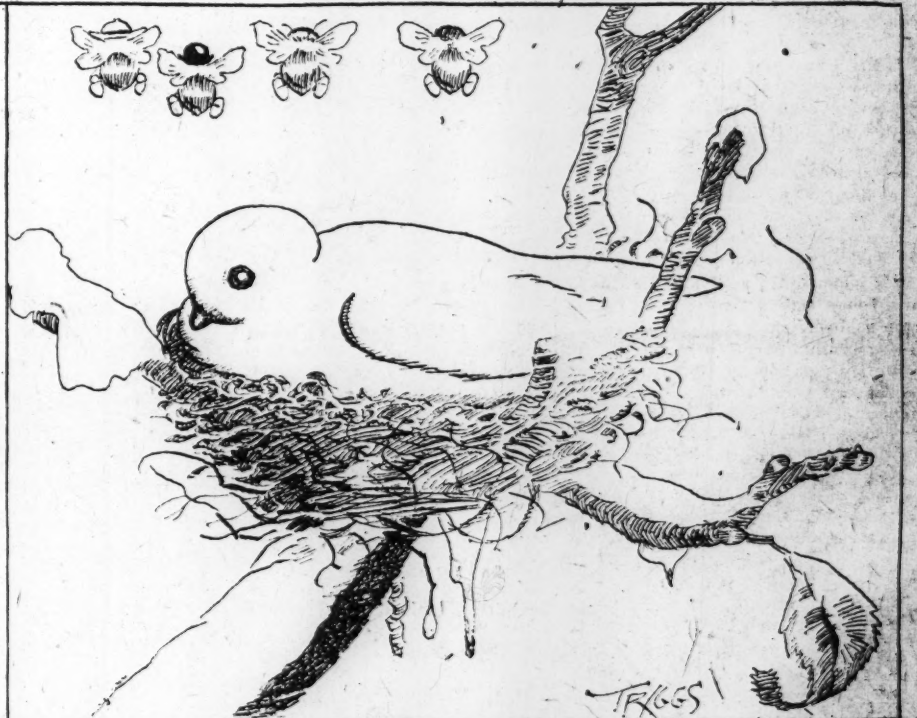
"We'll make a snow bird," they declare;  
"This nest has such a lonely air."  
So next they model with delight  
A mother bird, all soft and white.



The head is placed with careful skill,  
Then Busy tries to shape her bill;  
He shakes his head, "Snow is not mud,"  
But Buzz says, "Try a leaf-bud, Bud."



He flits to pick one from the tree,  
And others for her eyes, we see,  
Till natural as one could ask  
They pronounce their pretty task.



So where we saw an empty nest  
Now gentle mother-wings are pressed;  
The place is still the home of love  
While o'er it broods the snowy dove.

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### FOR GIRLS LEARNING TO RIDE

NO girl should ride a horse who does not know how to saddle and bridle him. The check-straps should be tight enough to hold the bit in place without wrinkling the corners of the mouth; the curb-chain should lie just back of the chin, and should be tight enough to keep the bit from turning in his mouth, yet not so tight as to give too great leverage. The throat-latch should be loose enough to admit your whole hand between it and the throat.

The saddle should be well padded and should not press against the horse's withers. One should be able to put three fingers between the arch of the saddle and the withers—the upper edges of the shoulderblades. The saddle should have a knee-horn and a leaping, or "third" horn, and should never be covered with smooth leather. Buckskin or plush should be used.

Never use the "slipper" stirrup. Use the rounded wooden stirrup of the far West, with a leather guard to keep the foot from going in too far.

A horse traveling under the side-saddle should lead off with the right foot. To make him lead off thus, turn him very slightly to left across the way, facing in the direction you are going. Start him from this position by touching the right foreleg with the whip. This leg, being in advance, will be the one thrown farthest forward, although it will be the last to leave the ground in his stride. If you have to turn a corner to the left, you must make him change the "lead" foot while cantering. To do this lift a little on the bit and tap the left foreleg with the whip. This may take several lessons, but persist, and in time you will be able to make him change the lead foot while running.

A good seat and good hands are essential to good riding. To get the former, adjust the right knee over the upper horn of the saddle, facing straight ahead and looking squarely between the horse's ears. The left knee should just touch the curve of the lower horn when

the foot is in the stirrup, the leg hanging straight from the knee, with the heel lower than the toe. Do not bear any weight in the stirrup. Keep the balance by the knee-grip on the two horns. Never lean to right or left except when turning a corner. It will help you to get a square seat if you practise riding at a canter with the reins on the neck of the horse and your foot out of the stirrup, by sheer muscular poise keeping your body squarely in the middle of the saddle. "Good hands" yield lightly to the gentle tug which at every step the horse gives at the bit. The hands should give to this tug, and play lightly back and forth with its motion.

To "rise to the trot" seems difficult to most riders in the side-saddle. It should be from the right knee and thigh. The trot is a rhythm of three, which a little careful practise will enable you to catch and maintain in your rise. Let the horse toss you up, and control your descent by the knee and the muscles of the thigh. It sounds more difficult than it is.

Sitting a leap is an accomplishment that is often useful in country riding. If your horse has been taught to jump, so much the better. If he has not, practise leading or driving him over a bar, which you can gradually raise until he has to jump it. At first always reward him when he does well, and never whip him to make him go over. Half an hour a day for a month at this exercise ought to make him ready to take an average fence in your rides.

In riding you will always, at the moment of taking the leap, feel the horse gathering himself for the spring. As he rises, lean forward in the saddle and give him a loose rein. As he comes down on the other side lean boldly backward, take a tight grip with both knees, and be careful to keep a light rein. Let your hand give to the out-thrust of his head, but be ready to support him by the rein if he stumbles. This is really about all there is to taking the leap.

A courteous rider, in the park or on a

country road, will never pass a pedestrian at a canter. He or she will pull in to a slow trot in passing, and thereby show good horsemanship as well as good manners.

Never gallop up behind a driven horse. Come up at a trot, and pass on the left. It is the business of a rider to keep out of the way of all vehicles. The American rule of the road is, as in driving, in meeting a team keep to the right; overtaking one, pass on the left.—Youth's Companion.

#### SUGAR CANDY.

Take two cupfuls of "A" coffee sugar, one third cupful good vinegar, two thirds cupful of water; boil without stirring until it crisps in cold water. Turn out upon a buttered platter and pour the desired flavor over it. When sufficiently cool pull until white and light, pulling directly from you without twisting. Have the hands clean and dry; do not use butter on them. This rule is varied by using different flavorings, and makes excellent candy by pouring it over nuts or popcorn.

### PICTURE PUZZLE



What article associated with Father Time?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Monoplane.

### WORKING OF ELECTRIC SIGNS

TO stand in the street and watch great electric signs producing the effects of lightning, streams of liquid, foam, smoke, fire, waving flags, skyrockets, etc., gives an impression of great complication of mechanism. Yet the machines that make and break the electric circuits feeding the hundreds, sometimes thousands, of lamps, all of which must come on and go out at an exactly determined moment, are comparatively simple wheeled affairs driven by a one twentieth horsepower motor. The wiring, however, connecting the different rows, groups or clusters of lamps to their respective switches, the contacts of which are made by the turning wheels, twists in, and out like the lines of a difficult jig-saw puzzle.

The simplest electric signs provided with any action at all, be they large or small, are the kind that are illuminated one moment and dark the next. They are operated by double-pole carbon or series-carbon machines. The latter type is for signs so large as to require an exceptionally heavy load, and break the line in series, that is, in three or more places at once, making it necessary for the current to jump that many air gaps in order to hold an arc. The double-pole carbon flasher is used for signs of the double-face type, which have one side illuminated while the other is dark.

The sign following next in order of progression is the type flashed by single letters, such as that in which the words are spelled out. The machine used for such signs is known as the "single-pole type." It flashes one letter at a time until all are on, holds them all illuminated for two or three seconds, and then all go out together.

The spectacular animated advertising displays, however, arouse most interest. They demand great ingenuity in creation and assembling. Some are operated by a single type of machine, and others by a combination of several types.

In operating a sky-rocket display several types of machines are required, known as "lightning," "carbon," "series-carbon," and "sky-rocket" machines.

"speed" and "series-carbon" types. By watching a sky-rocket display you will see the streak start upward, curve over at the top and appear to light the cluster, which then rains a shower of fire. Lastly, the wording appears as a whole, or in one or more lines at a time.

The streak generally consists of about 20 groups of lamps, each group in direct line but on separated wires and numbered in rotation. Each wire goes to an individual switch on the wheeled machine, which is so constructed as to throw the several groups on in succession. It lights up the lowest group first, then the next above, and so on, until they are all illuminated, when they begin to go out one cluster at a time in an upward direction. This effect is produced by a lightning-type machine, which works with such rapidity that the stream appears to travel upward like an actual sky-rocket.

For operating the cluster at the top, the single-pole machine is used. This is generally a machine containing about six switches, and the colored lights of the cluster are divided into that many groups, each group controlled by an individual switch. These groups are not thrown on together, but are brought on unevenly by the different sized wheels of the lightning machine without any regard to uniformity. If uniformity were desired, a single large switch could be used, but this would not give the bursting effect desired.

The showers are worked with two types of machines, the high-speed and the single-pole. In this instance the single-pole machine is known as the "controller," and consists of six switches. The entire number of lamps used in the shower is divided into six sections cross-ways, and each section is connected to an individual switch. The top section is thrown on first, followed by the other sections in rotation. At the same time the single-pole machine is throwing the lamps on in this downward rotation, the high-speed machine is throwing the lamps on in this downward rotation, the high-speed machine is throwing the lamps on in this downward rotation, the high-speed machine is throwing the lamps on in this downward rotation.

as they come on, in an exact reproduction of the falling sparks from a bursting sky-rocket. This is accomplished by arranging all the lamps in lines across, the rows being numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, and repeating downward the full length of the shower. All the lamps on the No. 1 rows, of which there are several, go to the switch designated as No. 1, and all the other rows are arranged the same way. Were only the single-pole machine used, the effect would be only one drop of fire falling in each line of the shower, but through the agency of the high-speed machine, the effect is that of a continuous downpour. — Popular Mechanics.

### GREAT STALACTITE CAVE.

The stalactite cave recently discovered near Schoenbergalm, in the Dachstein mountains, Upper Austria, is claimed to be the largest in Europe. The principal tunnel has been found to extend over a mile, with numerous side passages of varying lengths. In traversing the main tunnel the exploration party had to cross, by rope ladders, an ice crevasse 75 feet deep and more than 100 feet wide. The cave is divided into two levels. In the upper one was found two immense ice halls containing precipitous subterranean glaciers about 300 feet long. In the lower level is a series of halls, the largest more than 600 feet long by 100 feet wide.

### MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

#### GEOGRAPHY GAME.

AN amusing pastime is the geography game, which does not require any cards or other equipment. The players are asked to choose a leader, and also an umpire, as this is considered the best way to avoid accusations of unfairness. After the leader is chosen the players are all given pencil and paper and the game begins. The idea is to see who can think of the most geographical names beginning with a given letter in a certain time.

In the first place the leader announces the letter to be used. For instance, he says "A," whereupon all the players begin to write as fast as possible geographical names beginning with "A." At the end of two minutes, or whatever time has been decided upon as the time limit, the leader calls "time!" and the players must all stop writing and turn over their paper by making a fold which hides the list of names beginning with "A." Then the leader passes on to another initial, which

he announces in the same manner, calling the time limit on this letter as he did for the first one.

It is not a good plan to choose letters in alphabetical order, as this would give the players too much of an advantage. Instead the leader jumps from place to place in the alphabet and thus confuses the players and throws them off the track. Usually it is enough to take 10 or 15 letters when one is playing this game, but if the players are particularly fond of exercising their minds, as some boys and girls are, then the whole alphabet may be taken.

At the close of the game a prize should be given to the player who has written the most names, as this adds tremendously to the interest of the game.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

LISTENING TO  
CHORUS SONG BY  
BANDS OF FROGS

MARY PROCTOR, in reviewing "Earth and Sky Every Child Should Know," by Julia E. Rogers, says, in the New York Times:

Further on, we read the interesting story of a pond, wherein toads and frogs made their home. "On many a spring night," writes the author, "my zoology class and I have visited the squishy margins of these ponds, and by the light of a lantern seen singing toads and frogs sitting on bare hummocks of grass roots that stood above the water line. The throat of each musician was puffed out into a bag about the size and shape of a small hen's egg; and all were singing for dear life, and making a din that was almost ear-splitting at close range." So absorbed were the singers that it was comparatively easy to capture them, but the song ceased. The captives refused to sing, despite the fact that all the comforts of home were provided in the school aquariums. Consequently, they were taken back to the pond, where they rejoined their kinsfolk and once more became members of the chorus.

The author also makes us acquainted with the peculiarities of the queer-looking reptiles that abound in the Everglades of Florida—creatures whose gigantic forefathers ruled land and sea during the early history of our planet. Then follows a description of an ancient beach at ebb tide, the formation of lime rocks, the age of fishes, reptiles, mammals, the horse and its ancestors, and finally the age of man.

## Children's Camera Contest



THE TEA PARTY.

WE have today the picture of a tea party which was gotten up by a little Philadelphia girl. With the picture she sent to The Monitor a letter in which she says:

"One warm September day I thought I would have a tea party for my dolls and the cat, whose name is Buster. I began to get things ready, covering the table with dishes and napkins. Mamma then gave me the fruit and cakes to place on the table; so then all was ready. 'Now you can think what a nice time I had with my dolls and Buster. When I tried to take a picture of the party the cat would jump out of the coach and run over to the camera. The photograph of the dolls was taken in our flower garden. I am 10 years old

and have lots of fun with my dolls. I hope all girls like dolls."

One thing our little correspondent forgot, and that was to give her name. When she sends that, and tells her street and number, The Monitor will forward the award of \$1 for her picture of the tea party.

Honorable mention—Daisy E. Sweet, Martindale, N. Y.; James Packness, Redwood City, Cal.; Estelle L. Freeman, Harvard, Mass.

In The Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

WESTWARD FROM BOSTON—XL.

WE tarried but briefly in the great manufacturing city of Glasgow, for we wished to get a glimpse of the "Green Isle" before we sailed for Boston, which we planned to reach between Christmas and New Year's, and thus wind up our trip around the world. So here we are in Dublin, the Irish capital. It is a beautiful city, divided by the river Liffey into two equal parts. An extensive view is obtained from Carlisle bridge, a fine structure. In front is Sackville street, with its handsome rows of buildings, the Nelson monument (a column of granite 121 feet in height), and the Rotunda; on the other side the view is up Westmoreland and D'Olier streets. Up the river, on the right, are the Four Courts, and in the distance the Wellington obelisk in Phoenix park. Down the river are seen the custom house and the shipping. In College Green is the Bank of Ireland, the ancient Parliament house, in which sat the Irish Parliament before the union in 1800, and in front of the bank are the buildings of Trinity College, where Swift, Goldsmith, Burke, O'Connell and Moore were students.

On Patrick street is St. Patrick's ca-

## WHY?

WHY is there so much bleating and confusion among sheep after the ewes and lambs have been shorn?

After this operation neither the dams nor the young are able to distinguish one another as before. The embarrassment arises not alone from the loss of the fleece, which may occasion an alteration in their appearance, but from a change in the odor by which animals discriminate each individual personally. The confusion is also the greater on account of the strong scent of the tar or other substance with which they are newly marked.

BOYS RETURN  
PEDLER'S FRUIT

EVEN the roughest street gamin has a tender spot, if circumstances shape themselves in such a manner as to appeal to his better nature. This was illustrated the other day, when an Italian peddler, pushing his handcart along a New York street, struck a stone and upset his vehicle, which was piled high with apples and pears. In a twinkling the fruit was rolling in all directions and a score of newsboys were filling their pockets. The Italian stood in hopeless despair, wrung his hands and burst into tears.

The astonished newsboys at first laughed, and then, apparently touched by the poor fellow's grief, drew near and emptied their pockets into the cart. Then they pitched in vigorously and helped the now discouraged man to gather up the remainder of the scattered fruit.

The apples and pears were soon back in the cart, with not one missing, and the Italian felt so thankful to the boys that he presented each one of them with a large apple. The boys laughed merrily this time, and soon disappeared in the crowd. The Italian continued his journey, with a beaming face and a much better opinion of the newsboys than he ever had before.

## THE WAY A TROLLEY CAR IS RUN

THIS is to tell boys and girls how a trolley car is run and what is inside the mysterious box with the brass crank on top. We have seen the motorman move the crank handle a notch to start the car and then in an instant another notch—a little later another and another. If he wants his car to make its best time he quickly passes from the fifth to the sixth notch and then slowly again from notch to notch up to the last point, which is usually the ninth notch. But a good motorman runs his car on the fifth or the last notch, according to whether he wants half speed or full speed, and never lets the handle dwell on the other notches more than a few seconds. If there is some reason why he may not go full speed, he will go half speed. If he may not run at half speed he will give the car a start by using the second or third notch and then quickly shut off the power entirely, letting the car "coast" along by itself slowly until another impulse is needed. But you never see a good motorman run for any length of time with the controller on these intermediate notches. Why?

You will understand this better when you know what the controller is designed to do. Its function is to control the amount of electricity supplied to the two motors under the car so as to control the speed of the car itself. This it does by regulating the amount of electrical "pressure" applied to the motors. The greater the pressure applied to the motor the higher the speed.

The pressure in the trolley wire is always about the same—500 volts, a volt being a measure of electrical pressure just as a pound is a measure of water pressure. Now, since the trolley has a definite constant pressure, and the pressure on the motor must be varied to change the speed, a way must be found to choke down the trolley wire pressure so as to bring only part of it to the motors, and this is what the controller is for.

In the controller is a row of "fingers" arranged on one side from top to bottom of the box. Attached to the motorman's crank-handle is a cylinder or "drum" with projections on it so arranged that when the motorman turns the handle, these projections come in contact with the fingers one after another in a certain definite order. But until he turns it there is a space between the fingers and the projections on the drum. A wire runs from the trolley pole to two of the fingers and carries to them the trolley pressure of 500 volts.

When the motorman turns his handle to the first notch, he moves the drum so that two projections on it touch these two fingers and, at the same time, another projection touches another finger of the row farther down. In other words it bridges the space between this top pair of fingers and the other finger, and allows the electricity to pass across the gap, for the drum is made of metal and the current can flow through it very readily. From this point a wire carries the current to the motors, first, however, passing through a series of "resistances," which choke down, or cut off part of the pressure. The current then flows under a diminished pressure from the last resistance grid to one motor and from that to the other motor. So each motor gets only half the pressure remaining after the resistance grids have cut it down and the car, therefore, starts gently and slowly.

The next notch on the controller bridges between the upper pair of fingers and still another one lower down. This second move cuts out part of the resistances and allows the motors to have a little more pressure and develop a little more speed. The third notch cuts out a little more, the fourth still more, and the fifth cuts out the last of it. There is now a bridge to the fifth of the lower fingers and the current from the trolley passes directly with undiminished pressure to the two motors, each of which has half of the pressure, or 250 volts, put upon it, since they are "in series," the current passing from one to the other. On this notch they will therefore run about half speed and no current is being wasted in the resistance grids.

If it is desired to run faster the full trolley pressure can be put directly across each motor by itself, when it will develop full power and run full speed. But this is too great a change to make directly. The car would jump

violently if full pressure were to be thrown on in one move. It is therefore necessary to use the resistances again to make the steps more gradual. The sixth notch, then, sends the current through all the resistances, again cutting down the pressure so that what remains can be put directly upon each motor by itself instead of the two in series. This is done by the controller sending the current over a divided path over two parallel wires to each motor which thereby gets the full pressure less what has been taken off by the resistances. These are then cut out step by step as before till on the last notch the full 500 volts of the trolley are impressed on each motor and the car comes to full speed, no current at all passing through the resistances. This is called running "in parallel" since the current has two parallel paths, flowing, as it does, through the two motors at once.

The reason, therefore, the motorman does not run on any but the two positions where the resistances have been switched out is because there is a waste of power just in proportion to the amount the pressure is cut down. The power wasted is thrown away as heat. The grids become very hot even when the motorman is careful to keep them in use as little as possible. If he should keep on running on the notches where the resistance is used the grids would get red hot and be likely to melt or burn up. You can see these resistance grids, by the way, under almost any car. They are hung from under the car floor and are usually in plain sight right at the edge of the car about half way between the platforms.—Popular Electricity.

TRICK WITH A  
BOTTLE AND  
A NEWSPAPER

SPREAD flat upon a table the front page torn from a newspaper and place upon its center an empty bottle. Instead of placing the latter, as is usual upon its bottom, stand or balance it upon its neck.

You now propose to your friends that they remove the newspaper without touching the bottle or causing it to fall over. Each one tries in vain to do this by pulling upon the paper, as invariably the bottle falls.

Now it is your turn and you, who know how, approach the paper and perform the apparently impossible feat with ease. To do this, you seize the edge of the newspaper with your left hand, and pulling gently, give a series of light taps upon the table-top with the fist of the right hand at the same time! At each tap your friends will see the paper, upon which you are always gently pulling, move slowly from beneath the neck of the bottle. If you give the taps in very rapid succession the paper will seem to slide from beneath continuously. The bottle remains upright and balanced upon its neck.

The explanation of the phenomenon is that at each tap the bottle makes a slight jump in the air, enough to liberate the newspaper momentarily, but not enough to upset the bottle.

The bottle used should be sufficiently large-mouthed to stand upside down easily. It should also be absolutely dry, for if the mouth sticks to the paper on account of any moisture the experiment will fail.—Exchange.

## CARROL'S TRYING DAY

THERE was once a little boy named Carrol, and he went every day to the big gray school around the corner. He was too small to learn real lessons and carry a school bag, but he was "large enough" to go to the sunny kindergarten, where Miss Norma taught all the little girls and boys.

Every morning mother gave Carrol his lunch basket at quarter of nine by the shiny kitchen clock, and said: "Goodbye, dear: come right home when kindergarten is over."

One morning Carrol had started for the big gray school around the corner, when he saw a hand organ with such a funny monkey. Somehow he forgot that the clock had said, "School time, school time," and he started after the organ. The organ-grinder did not go toward the school, but went up another street, and Carrol followed.

After the monkey had danced and picked up pennies and put them in a tiny pocket of the coat he wore, and had tipped his red cap, the man picked him up and started farther away. Then all at once Carrol remembered kindergarten and Miss Norma. While he was thinking of school, the big school clock struck nine, and it sounded as if it said, "Late, late, late!" nine times.

Carrol ran all the way back to his own street and up the steps of the school; but as he hurried through the hall the piano was whispering the soft music, and he felt ashamed as he slipped into the kindergarten. There was no place in the ring for a little boy who was late, so he sat down by the sand table alone, and the big kindergarten

clock said sadly: "Car-rol, Car-rol!" Another boy sat in the leader's chair.

After kindergarten was over Miss Norma said: "Wait, Carrol, I want to see you," and he had to tell her why he was late—about following the monkey and going up the wrong street—and when he finally said goodbye and started home, he had been so long that his mother was waiting for him.

"I am sorry, little boy," said mother, "for Aunt Helen was here with Dexter and the cart to take you to grandma's for lunch, but she couldn't wait."

Then what a sorry little boy looked with tears in his eyes at the shiny kitchen clock that had told him exactly when to go to school. Lunch was waiting; but the cocoa was nearly cold, and the toast had no lumps of yellow butter on it, for they had all melted. When lunch was over Carrol asked mother if he might go for a walk with his friend Edgar; but Edgar had finished his lunch and gone. All Carrol could do was to play alone while mother made a new dress for Baby Nan.

At bedtime father came in to see if Carrol was tucked in, and found him wide awake.

"What is it, son?" he asked. "I've had a sorry day. I lost my leader's chair, I had a cold lunch, and Edgar didn't wait for me. Do you hear my little clock? It says, 'Listen, Carrol: listen, Carrol: and I'm going to listen and watch.'"

Next day he said, "Good morning, Miss Norma," at ten minutes to nine.—J. Lillian Vandermere, in Kindergarten Review.

THE JUNIOR  
PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering  
stamp-collecting interests.

EDITED BY J. RUSSELL REED,  
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A GREAT many collectors believe in collecting unused stamps to a large extent, but advanced collectors consider this a mistake. In the first place, an unused specimen is often a counterfeit and sold to the unsuspecting collector as genuine for a high price, whereas a used specimen is almost invariably genuine. Several countries have issued stamps which were never used for postage at all, but were sold to dealers, who in turn sold them to collectors. In nearly every instance the cancellation mark guarantees that the stamp was used for postage. A good copy of an unused stamp is usually worth more than the same stamp used, the reason for this being that there is a greater demand for unused stamps. It is only a question of time when all collectors will find the advantages to be gained by collecting used stamps and not until then will collectors thoroughly appreciate and enjoy philately.

**BELGIUM COUPON STAMPS.**  
Collectors who have Belgium stamps in their albums with the coupons on them have probably wondered what use the latter had. Since 1899 the government of Belgium has issued stamps with these coupons attached, the idea being that anybody who does not wish their mail to be delivered on Sunday may place the coupon on, while if it is severed from the stamp it indicates the writer's wish to have it delivered on the Sabbath. This system was brought about as a result of Sabbath observance. The post-office authorities were going to abolish the Sunday delivery of mail, when certain people became opposed to the scheme, and so persistent were they that the officials decided upon a compromise by issuing the coupon stamps. It is a good plan to have some with and without the coupon in your album. Either way does not alter the value, but in time it may.

## BRITISH COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

British Columbia is a province of Canada on the western coast. South of it lies Vancouver island. Before 1860 both colonies were separate governments, but had the same governor as head official. In 1861 a 2½-cent stamp was issued for the combined use of these two colonies. In 1863 Vancouver island issued individual stamps of 5 and 10-cent values. The next year the two colonies were united as one government under the name of British Columbia and they issued a threepence stamp of a new design. After two years a new issue was made necessary owing to the change in the currency from the English to American decimal system. The threepence value was printed in six different colors, each color being surcharged with a value. This issue remained in use but two years when British Columbia joined the confederation of Canada and has since used Canadian stamps. The British Columbian stamps are scarce.

## STAMP DICTIONARY.

Plimton issue. An issue of U. S. envelopes manufactured for the government by the Plimton Mfg. Co. from roughly engraved plates made to imitate the finer plates for the Reay issue. Postal issue. An issue of postage stamps, cards, envelopes or wrappers. Postal-package stamp. A stamp used to prepay postage on packages sent by railroad under the supervision of the postoffice.

Postal union. An organization of representatives from nearly all the postal countries of the world, with headquarters in Switzerland. Object, the regulation of mails between foreign countries.

Proof. A trial impression from a new die. Proofs are usually printed on India paper or thin cardboard.

## FORGED BRITISH STAMP.

Discovery has been made of a forgery of a 10 shilling, 1878 British stamp which is supposed to come from an Italian source. Several of the stamps were offered to a large London firm, who perceived that they were counterfeits. It seems these stamps have been reproduced by means of a photographic process and the paper has been used for other stamps whose designs have been removed therefrom by means of a chemical process. The consequence is the design is a little blurred and the chemicals have made the paper somewhat absorbent. The measurements of the stamps and perforations are identical and the colors and ink are the same.

## PRACTICOLOGY

WHEN the daughter of the house returns from college she is sometimes inclined to forget that there are serious duties awaiting her. It is then, says the Chicago Journal, that the wise mother brings her to a different point of view.

The girl had been very clever in her studies, and had been at home only a few days when she said to her mother: "Yes, I've graduated, but I don't want to lose my interest in my work, and I shall try to keep up my psychology, philology, bibliography."

"Just wait a minute," said her mother. "I have arranged a course for you in roasting, boiling, stitching, darning, patching and general domesticology. You might as well begin right now. Get your apron on and pluck that chicken."

## BOYS WHO HAVE WON SUCCESS

WHO are the boys that succeed in the world? This, my young friends, is a very important question for you to answer. Shall I answer it for you? As you and I are strangers, let me say that I have had thousands of boys under my eye. I have watched these successful boys in the school room, in the store, in college, on the farm—everywhere.

One trait of character is possessed by all of them in a greater or less degree, viz.: they all have great powers of concentration. Whatever they do, they do with all their might.

Is a lesson to be learned, they bring all the powers of thinking to the task until it is mastered. They do not allow their thoughts to wander off, now upon this subject, and then upon that, but, with an iron will and an unconquerable determination, they give the task to be performed, whether of the head or the hand, undivided and close attention till the work is done.

secret of one scholar's success over another in the same class. How you study is of far greater importance than what or how much you study.

I have in remembrance several of my old scholars who are eminent as lawyers, physicians, ministers of the gospel, civil engineers, builders, merchants and farmers, all of whom were noted in school for their undivided and close attention to whatever was to be done, either at their desks in preparing their lessons or in the class room at recitation.

I remember one of these boys in particular, although it is nearly 30 years since he was a student in my school. I can see him now at his desk, working at a difficult problem in algebra or arithmetic, or trying to translate a sentence in Latin or Greek.

It mattered not what the study was, he always entered upon it with the same resolute determination to master it in the least possible time.

Now he would extend one leg and then the other, now run his fingers through

his hair, his eyes meanwhile intensely fixed upon his book, and he saw nothing, heard nothing, until that lesson was thoroughly prepared.

He never failed at recitation. That boy has been for several years one of the most prominent judges in this country, and one of the most eminent of the Governors of New Jersey.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Smile

Smile a smile!  
While you smile,  
Another smiles,  
And soon there's miles and miles  
Of smiles. And life's worth while  
If you but smile.

—Sam Thompson.

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## The Monitor Is the Paper for the Home

### H. O. HAVEMEYER ESTATE IS VALUED AT \$17,107,165.48

NEW YORK—An estate valued at \$17,107,165.48 was left by Henry O. Havemeyer, the sugar manufacturer, according to a report filed Friday by Headley M. Greene, the transfer tax appraiser.

By his will Mr. Havemeyer left all he had to his wife and three children. They are also his executors and trustees, so that they share between them the commissions as such, amounting to over \$1,025,000. In addition they will receive other specific bequests or life interests, which are set forth by Judge Greene as follows: Louise W. Havemeyer, widow, \$1,252,357.22; Horace Havemeyer, son, \$3,593,902.97; Electra Havemeyer, daughter, \$3,920,439; Adeline H. Frelinghuysen, daughter, \$3,840,926.

Mr. Havemeyer owned barely \$25,000 worth of bonds of American sugar stock, but his stocks, stock subscriptions and railway, bank and industrial shares made up the balance of his estate.

Owing to the manner of the distribution of the estate, the state will receive an inheritance tax of only 1 per cent on the net amount of the Havemeyer millions, or \$159,955.78.

### RESOLUTION ASKS FANEUIL HALL FOR HOWE PORTRAIT

A committee of three, consisting of the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, Prof. William Roscoe Thayer and Edwin D. Mead, appeared Friday by the executive committee of the Howe memorial, meeting in the office of the mayor of Boston, drew up a resolution explaining why the committee believed that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "portrait" should be hung in Faneuil hall.

The resolution pointed out that the people of Boston wished to honor Mrs. Howe for "her great service as a citizen and a lover of liberty" as well as for her literary achievements.

The following committee had been appointed to confer with the art commission: Mayor Fitzgerald, W. H. Downes, William Roscoe Thayer, Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald and the Rev. Charles W. Wendte.

Mayor Fitzgerald says that a rearrangement of the portraits now hung in Faneuil hall is absolutely necessary and if the art commission makes this rearrangement a place can be found for the portrait.

## WHY THE CITIZEN SHOULD READ HISTORY

### THIRD PAPER.

DO WE NOT read some history and make it part of our constitutional and political armor. We shall lose the faculty of political criticism. Not reading history.

not making it our own and not construing it as our political monument of title, we shall first have it construed for us and then written for us, and the last condition is worse than the first.

Through the stop of what some may call heavy reading and others solid, the Americans, as publicists have pointed out, have lost, or may lose, the ability to compare a new political scheme immediately it is broached with what the history of other days may have to show of like kind. One of the consequences of this is very often shown in the state election campaigns, and too often in the presidential election campaigns: these betray a striking absence of political criticism of a sober and statesmanlike kind, and its place is taken too often by a curious battledore and shuttlecock of personal abuse, that settles nothing, teaches nothing, improves nothing, and is ever and always puerile.

Were those that make speeches and those that hear them, were those that write and those that read political documents, gifted with more knowledge of America's history, and better acquainted with the history of its constitution, there would be a great increase in the power of political self-control and self-respect, and the people would not slide helplessly to and fro between two political parties.

Never was history so carefully written as it is today; never has the real and vivid story of the commons' doing and achievement been so speakingly recorded; and never have these things been so easy to reach and so easy to read. The muse may have eased her carriage somewhat, but she can better serve us. That writer will have done good service who shall have convinced the man that reads only the newspaper and the magazine that two or three hours a week can be safely spared from them to see the movements of the battalions of right, and to find out why and how his fathers safeguarded their liberties and ours.

The average man, the brother of us all, will learn that he has rights, and that they have been embodied in certain declarations called constitutions, written in America, not written in England, but each the commons' breastplate. Let him sleep upon this knowledge, and a little fortify himself in it, let him treat history as his possession, and use it as his right, and not supinely surrender it into hands that would garble and taint it, and he will regard without anxiety those two conspirators, the mob and the dictator. This is one of the first duties of the American citizen today, if he intends to guard his liberties.

There is a great necessity that the Americans should accustom himself to the habit of thinking upon solid things, and those things are not expressed in terms of steel rails and butcher's meat and petroleum; these are no more solid than a myriad of nicely painted shadows, and have no more weight. The American must take upon himself the dignity of many thinking on many subjects; if Adams and Washington, if Webster and Calhoun were willing to do it, the American of today can do the like without fear of loss. Let him read the history of his fathers.

### Political Self-Control Is a Prime Result of Intelligent History-Reading by the People at Large—It Would Cure Helpless Vacillation Between the Parties.

will he see persecution impaled upon just reprobation; he will see selfishness moldered to its little dust and cunning ever wondering at its failures; he will see luxury a dusty plaything, and he will see the uselessness of profusion. But for more he will see the blazing, never dying splendor of the great gems of honor, courage and devotion to the right; he will see the brave sword of justice with kindness in its pommel; he will see preserved the sweet-smelling russet of cleanly living and the bold scarlet of equal law. He cannot see too much of these things; if he would watch the wares that are offered to the state and guard their quality with the jealousy that is much more needed in a democracy than in a monarchy, he must arm himself with knowledge and example.

To erect a class or to make a privileged body is simply to do a thing that can happen under a democracy of the freest or under the most despotic government; it is therefore to guard our commonwealth against such usurpation that political knowledge must be had by the citizens, and it is for this reason that they must by their own efforts make it a common thing for the mass of responsible Americans to have a better knowledge than they now possess of their rights and the history of their rights. The fundamental rights have always existed, but their statement and enforcement are matters of growth that history alone can describe. In most cases it is found that its history explains a political right and tells us why we have it, therefore we need a greater number of plain citizens that by their knowledge can understand constitutional questions and cannot be deceived by a false use of history.

The greatest political wrongs are generally attempted under a show of authority, or with an appeal to high moral reason, and with a glance at history; but constitutional history is only the story of man's struggle for the right, and teaches us that freedom is a flower that blooms best in much light. When Oliver St. John argued against ship-money, Sir Robert Berkeley in his decision on the King's side professed to be touched with his majesty's fear for England's safety, and said that "it is a dangerous tenet, a kind of judicious opinion, to hold that the weal public must be exposed to peril of utter ruin and subversion, rather than such a charge as this, which may secure the commonwealth, may be imposed by the King upon the subject, without common consent in Parliament." This was high patriotic talk, yet not true flavored; and we know what became of ship-money.

To erect a class that would have a monopoly of history would only make the darkness the deeper by contrast; but there ought to be among the citizens themselves a widespread ability to handle and judge questions affecting the public weal. Until they do so and consent to accustom themselves to reading something that needs close attention and reflection, the questions that loom big on the horizon will in Federal and municipal

affairs be handled unrestrained by those who are not much interested in the enlightenment of the citizen.

Men must yet rid of the lumber book idea about history if they wish to think of words of more than one syllable, and to exercise those rights that were secured by them that framed the constitution, a body of fundamental law that is not perfect, but that has held the United States together pretty well. How many people know anything about it? It saves a good deal of trouble to think of the constitution as preserved in a large golden box at Washington, that must be unlocked with three keys in the presence of the President, the chief justice and the speaker; it is convenient else to think of it as a vast and impalpable something, not exactly in the air, and yet above earth, that operates through its own existence, much as many Englishmen conceive of the sinking fund; but neither view will help to defend the constitution from ignorance or ambition.

The thing to do is to know the constitution, and through a few easily read books to see how it was put together, to hear the reasons for its fashioning and what was taken from the older country and what rejected. If we do this, we see not dry-as-dust chronicles and heavy columns of unsmiling print, but the bright shining story of how our fathers on the other side of the water and then on this earned liberty. A constitution and a set of political institutions are not made in a whiff; no magician gives a tap to the kaleidoscope

of civil life and in a second's turn shows us an ordered pattern. These things grow and are done in the daily things of the people's housekeeping; that they do so in such a frame is what makes history not dry but very lively.

It has been pointed out by writers that the men of Adams' and Jefferson's generation read strong books; it has as well been pointed out that today men have less time and there are more books. The first part of this argument has much justice, but the second part is weak; why a man is excused for neglecting an opportunity because there are more opportunities to neglect it, is not readily clear to the ordinary observer. There were undoubtedly in the days of Hamilton and Pitt fewer means of easy intellectual amusement; books were fewer and dearer, newspapers were very much less common and the magazine virtually was not.

Today, on the other hand, reading matter is copious and cheap, but it is facile matter that is too much read, though the high things in letters are just as much within reach. No one with a sense of humor would ask a man that has spent the day in a counting house to refresh himself in the evening with a few chapters of Dr. Stubbs' great work, or to pass his holidays with "Eliot's Debates." But there are plenty of books that scholars and publicists have written for him, and these he can read with content and advantage; if he favors these to the neglect of less important reading, he will be the better able to know whether his little child is being taught well or ill at school, and can the better guard himself against those things that are written or whispered about his country's government in a day when it must be redeemed by its citizens.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the interference of governors in senatorial contests:

BROOKLYN EAGLE—We believe that the experiment Mr. Wilson is making of bettering and broadening democracy will bring profit to the party, inspiration and hope to the people, uplift to statehood and even benefit to James Smith, Jr., himself, so soon as he can realize that which is best for him and that for which he is not best.

UTICA (N. Y.) PRESS—There are very many who will regret that Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey has consented to throw the weight of his influence in favor of James E. Martine for United States senator and against James Smith, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—It is becoming evident that Dr. Wilson, although familiar with the constitution, isn't going to permit a little thing like it to stand between him and his own ideas any more than is Governor-elect Foss of Massachusetts.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Dr. Wilson appreciates, of course, that the election is no direct affair of the governor, and that the governor's duty is to see that the people's choice is carried out.

contest. But he recognizes that unusual conditions call for unusual action.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES DEMOCRAT—It is unfortunate, of course, that dissensions in Democratic ranks should develop so soon after the party victory in New Jersey or anywhere else. But the Democratic rank and file, in and out of New Jersey, will not lay the fault for the impending quarrel in that state at the door of Dr. Wilson.

SAVANNAH NEWS—Mr. Wilson by his haste in attacking Mr. Smith has made a powerful enemy—an enemy who may do considerable damage to Mr. Wilson's prospects for getting the Democratic nomination for President. It would have been time enough for Mr. Wilson to declare in favor of Mr. Martine for senator when Mr. Smith announced himself a candidate.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Neither Mr. Foss nor Mr. Wilson has any legal duty in the premises, but both declare that a moral obligation dictates their action.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH—It appears that the rule of gubernatorial intervention in senatorial choice depends, first, on the Governor's rank, and second, on the Governor's party.

### Governor of Missouri Favors Lantern Lecture to Emphasize Messages



HERBERT S. HADLEY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri is one state executive who has not an exalted idea of Governor's messages or of the attention paid to their reading by state legislators. He has decided to substitute for messages lectures by experts on the state's needs, supplemented by stereopticon views.

"Experience has proved," Governor Hadley explains, "that messages written by Governors are not always effective. Hereafter when any of the Missouri institutions have needs that should be presented to the Legislature I intend to have the heads of these institutions appear before the Legislature and lecture on such needs."

"They can bring their magic lanterns along and thus interest the legislators much more than I could possibly do in a message."

### URGES CALIFORNIA FORESTRY SCHOOL

BERKELEY, Cal.—In his annual report to the Governor, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California recommends that steps be taken to establish a state school of forestry in California.

A state high school for the training of teachers for academic and advanced work under control of the state university is also favored.

### FAVOR FEWER FRENCH SALOONS.

PARIS—The French Senate stands in favor of reducing the number of drinking establishments in the country to 3 per 100 inhabitants. At present there is 1 per 32 inhabitants, women and children counted. England has 1 for 430; Germany 1 for 245, and America 1 for 390.

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to be slight ex-  
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maining idle  
with such an  
offer open as  
The Monitor  
makes

*BOSTON AND N. E.*

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**GENERAL MAN**, reliable, desires employment; washing windows, beating carpets or general work of any kind. **THOMAS GINNINGS**, 20 Dover St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 1073.

**HARVARD STUDENTS** want employment for part of time as stenographic assistants. Apply **HARVARD UNIV. EMP. OFFICE**, University hall, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 1073.

**HARVARD STUDENTS** desire employment; will translate in any language, as amanuenses or assistants to authors and lecturers. Apply **HARVARD UNIV. EMP. OFFICE**, University hall, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 1073.

**HARVARD COLLEGE GRADUATES** desire employment as instructors in a branch of drawing, particularly in architecture. Apply **HARVARD UNIV. EMP. OFFICE**, University hall, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 1073.

**HOTEL MAN**, with best of references desires responsible position in hotel restaurant; willing to go anywhere. **ROBERT ALDEN**, Springfield, Mass.

**INDEX CARD SYSTEMATIZER** desires position with firm wishing to simplify its filing system. References follow. **JOHN H. MC PEARL**, 62 Washington ave., Chelsea, Mass.

**JANITOR** desires position, or would accept of janitor's duties, including electricity; temperate; references. **FRED MILL**, 29 Benton st., Roxbury, Mass. \*

**JANITOR**—Colored man and wife desire position as janitors. References follow. **CHARLES A. TARRY**, 140 Northampton street, Boston.

**JANITOR'S ASSISTANT** or kitchen maid desires position; references; temperate and willing to work. **WILLIAM GRANT**, Boston.

**JANITOR-WATCHMAN** (58), \$12-\$14 week; All experience and references. Similar with all office cleaning and exterminating work. Mention No. 3862. **STANLEY REMP**, OFFICE (service free to all employers) 100 State St., Boston.

**LICENSED FIREMAN** wants position also good steamfitter; references. **ALFRED LINGG**, 333 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

**LINEUP MACHINIST**, 14 years experience, would like entire charge of night department at departments of modern newspapers. References: **EDWARD C. NOZTOFF**, 100 West 4th St., Lowell, Mass.

**LINEOUT OPERATOR**, beginner, wants opportunity to increase speed; can also do other work. **FRANK STUBBS**, 281 Main st., Boston.

**LINEOUT OPERATOR**, beginner, experienced, wishes to learn more about machine, slow pay, no overtime. **JOHN W. CURTIS**, Jr., Gardiner, Me.

**MACHINIST**—Instrument maker desires position. **JAMES FRAMER**, 5 Harrison st., Bognon.

**MAIL ORDER MANAGER** desires position with some large business, 10 years experience, slow pay, no overtime. **MAURICE McCARLANE**, 102 Washington st., Boston.

**MAN** desires employment; experience much business. **R. D. McLEAN**, 111 Newton st., Boston.

**MAN**—Addicted man, good habits, useful; has had long experience in general work on large scale. **C.M. BJORKHOLM**, Sharon, Mass. Tel. Boston.

**MAN** of liberal education (C.M.), extensive practical experience, willing to give up salary, desires position which would utilize his knowledge. **HARRY COMPTON**, box 3, New Bedford, Mass.

**MAN** (30), references, desires employment. **F. I. ROBINSON**, 13 Vine st., Boston.

**MANAGER** desires situation with grocery and provision store; 20 years experience in furnish first-class references. **B. J. FLETCHER**, Young man (color), some 20 years experience in laundry. **WEDSTONE**, 5 South Street, Boston.

**NIGHT SCHOOL TEACHING** by college graduate, well educated in English, sciences, music and business administration. Apply **ILKAVUD UNIV. EMP. OFFICE**, University hall, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 1073.

**NIGHT WATCHMAN** (married) desires position as watchman, capable of taking care of property. **JOHN HOLMES**, 145 Mead st., Marlborough, Mass.

**NOBODY HOME**—Position wanted in retail store by young man having over 10 years' experience in the hardware and furniture business, at present engaged in traveling. **JOHN HAMILTON**, general delivery, Box 100, Wrentham, Mass.

**POSITION** wanted; used to handling groceries, meats and baking; will give full attention to anything he is asked to do; best; references. **JOHN W. DOE**, 10 Walnut St., Brockton, Mattapan station, Mass.

**PORTER**—Young man, colored, desires position as porter, inside man, assistant, etc.; references. **JOHN B. FLAUG**, 25 B. B. 34 Flagg st., Roxbury, Mass.

**PRINTER**, 30 years' experience in commercial printing, reliable, capable of taking care of press, color-pressed, equipped. Apply **MICHAEL GALLAGHER**, 4 Four Corners, Boston.

**SALESMAN, CREW MANAGER** (24) desires position; references. **STATE FREED MEN**, 3808 State St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 260.

**SALESMAN**—Bright, successful young man, with general sales position at least a third of year located in or near Providence, R. I.; must offer opportunity for advancement; outside work preferred. **WILLIS SMEDELY**, Edgewood, Providence, R. I.

**SALESMAN**, 3 years' experience on stove and refrigerator, desires position at home or outside; work preferred. **WILLIAM BURKE**, 518 Hyde Park ave., Roslindale, Mass.

**SECRETARY**, Treasurer or office manager, long experience, references, desired. Moderate M. **REED**, box 3583, Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Capable, expert, desires actual experience. At once management position. References follow. **GEORGE E. KENNETH**, 27 Silver st., South Boston.

**TRUCK DRIVER**—Desires position in household house desired; position; or chauffeur watchman—best city references. **ALDEN**, 17 Adams st., Boston.

**STUDENT** wishes work of any kind. **VICTOR ODIERNE**, 422 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

**TYPICAL TYPEWRITER** would like to have day or half-night work. **P. M. SHEPHERD**, 100 State St., Boston.

**TYPIST**—Young man desires position; references; experience in typewriting and actual office work; references. **H. M. HALLOCK**, 100 State St., Boston.

**WAITRESS**—Young Englishman desires position; long experience private family life; references. **JOHN W. DOUGLAS**, 100 State St., Boston.

**WATER**—Young colored man was writing and general all-round work. References follow. **ROBERT ROSS**, 100 State St., Boston.

**WATCHMAN**—Desires position in warehouse or factory. **JOHN PARK**, 100 State St., Boston.

**WHOLESALE HOUSE DESIRABLE POSITION**. **JOHN W. DOUGLAS**, 100 State St., Boston.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WE HAVE in our employ an elderly man who is no longer able to perform his present duties, which include the direction of subordinates; he would be a good man for caring for the furnace, etc. in one house. We believe him to be reliable and of good habits and are desirous of securing a suitable position for him. WILLIAM B. BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21), strictly temperate and reliable, desires position of any kind; willing to accept of any position. HAROLD E. ROBERTS, care of Wells Memorial, Boston.

YOUNG MAN would like position in mill, export or import, electrical wiring and millwright. JOHN GRANT, 4 Madison St., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, temperate, handy with tools, desires to learn the electrical trade; willing to start with a moderate salary. GEORGE H. FAYLICK, 167 Dorchester St., South Boston.

YOUNG MAN desires employment of any kind; city or out; strictly temperate and reliable. ISIDORE ROSENBERG, care of Boston, 101 Leverett St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, several years' practical experience, desires independent work experience, desires independent work experience, desires independent work experience. E. E. LADSTONE, 777 Morton St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, references, would like to enter either company or bank. FRANK P. FRESCOTT, 33 Bowdoin St., Quincy, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATOR and day worker would like work by day or hour; will go any distance; experience in all kinds of work. E. E. LADSTONE, 777 Morton St., Boston.

ACCOMMODATOR—Swedish woman would like position as accompanist, cook or housekeeper; has very best recommendations. H. ANDERSON, 34 Falkenberg St., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Elderly lady would like position in a home where she could make herself generally useful. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, registered, trained, preferring permanent position, will take charge of infant; good sewer and references. H. E. LADSTONE, 777 Morton St., Boston.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER would like position; will take country house; references. H. E. LADSTONE, 777 Morton St., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Middle-aged woman to care for elderly person; references. MISS JEAN MITCHELL, 161 Vine St., Boston.

ATTENDANT would like a position in a home; would care for an elderly person; references and experience. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Middle-aged lady of refined tastes and good references, desires position; references. MISS FIELD, 18 Worcester St., Boston.

ATTENDANT, experienced in all branches, desires position; go anywhere; references. MISS FIELD, 18 Worcester St., Boston.

CASHIER—NEARLY 50 years experience, desires position with dressmaker, or in institution or hotel. MARY C. HARRIS, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CLEANER—Young woman desires employment at office cleaning. MISS NELLIE CURRIAN, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CLERK—Young girl desires position in small office as general office clerk; not less than \$10 per week. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION—Lady qualified as companion, attendant, teacher of the French language, speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Russian, and Japanese. MISS C. HARRIS, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER, cheerful disposition, wishes position with elderly person; Boston, references; \$10 a week. ELIZABETH MITCHELL, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPOSITOR (22), 12 years experience, desires position. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND MAID (sister) desires position with family; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK, capable, 15 years experience, desires position; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK—English Protestant, excellent cook, caterer, manager, desires position; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND MAID, Nova Scotia Protestant, desires position; city or country; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COPY HOLDER, experienced, desires position. JENNIE I. BENSON, 8 Prospect St., Boston.

DAY WORKER would like to go out by day, accommodating, cooking, laundry or general housework. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

DRESSMAKER desires employment; can make shirt waists or do any kind of sewing. GRACE E. CLEMENS, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

DRESSMAKER desires employment; can cut and fit; experience; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable American, elderly woman wants position in small family; good cook and seamstress; references. L. A. HOSMER, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, Protestant woman of refined tastes, thoroughly competent, would like position as caretaker or housekeeper for the elderly. HARRIET C. ROOPER, 189 Falkenberg St., Lowell, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position with small family or business woman, or as a general housekeeper. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, managing housekeeper; competent to take full charge; experienced in caring for children; desires position. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, middle-aged, desires position in small family; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—COMPANION—Middle-aged woman of experience desires a position in a small family; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young trained attendant, desires position in small family; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as general housekeeper by Protestant American; capable of taking entire charge. Call Miss L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LADIES' MAID (Swedish) wishes position as maid or housekeeper; good references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—desires employment at home or will do general work by the day. MISS MARY CASE, 1900 Washington St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires employment at home. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires employment at home. ELIZABETH SUTTON, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced young colored woman, will go out by day or hour; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—desires employment by the day; will take gentleman's work home. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—thoroughly experienced, desires employment, either by the day or permanently; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—desires employment; will wash to do at home. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—desires employment at home. MARTHA SUTHERLAND, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced young colored woman, desires position, general or second work, or go away for the winter. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Experienced 15 E. girl desires position at once; in small family adults preferred; good references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Wanted, Protestant girl for family; motherly care and interest; washing, ironing, cooking, etc. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Young Swedish girl desires position as second maid in private family; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Reliable woman desires general work; good cook and housekeeper; to come to home. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID (colored) would like general housework in a small family; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl would like general work; no washing; home nights. GRACE L. SCOTT, Boston.

MAID—Young Nova Scotia girl desires position in small family; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Young girl desires position as second maid in private family; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, desires position where time will be fully occupied. LILA S. BAKER, 13 Concord St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, general office work, 12 years' experience; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—TELETYPEWRITER (20), 88-90 week; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; good work; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

TEACHER—Graduate Leland Powers school; experience in teaching; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

TEACHER, graduate leading school of expression, desires position in public or private school; English, public speaking, platform art. CAROLINE HURST, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

TEACHER desires position as teacher to small children at home, ages 10 or under; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

TYPIST, accurate, desires employment. GEM BURGER, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

WORKING GIRL—desires position in small family where a home-maker would be appreciated; good references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, thoroughly competent, desires position in small family or as a general housekeeper. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN desires employment in teaching; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes work in artist's studio; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN, 25 years' experience, desires position in small family; references. MISS L. SMITH, 128 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

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## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

NEWSPAPER PRESSMAN AND STENOGRAPHER, from England, desires position; Hoes and Campbell press presses; practical printer and machinist; electric motors, etc. JAMES G. ANDERSON, 10 Court St., Plattsburgh, N. Y.

OFFICE CLERK desires position in New York city; present employed; good penman; 2 years' experience; salary \$10 to start. FRED W. GARDNER, 321 Reid Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORGANIST—experienced organist, coming to Boston Feb. 1 to continue study, wants position in or near city. FORREST P. WEAVER, 277 Arch St., Mendon, Pa.

SALESMAN—Wanted, for 2 or 3 hours each evening and Saturday afternoons, position as extra salesman, bill clerk, or work of any kind. O. M. HEDGECOCK, 129 Esplanade St., North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMAN, single, desires position with high grade ads; references. FRANK J. JERMAN, 233 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

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# Stocks Exceedingly Dull, Closing Featureless

## SPECULATION IN SECURITIES OF SMALL VOLUME

Traders Not Disposed to Extend Commitments Over the Holidays and Fluctuations Without Significance.

## BOSTON STOCKS OFF

There was no disposition on the part of traders to celebrate the going out of the old year by hilarious speculation today. There was neither buying nor selling of any great extent. In fact it was another dull session. The opening was characterless and price movements were without significance during the first sales.

Wall Street is pessimistic, but this is due to the small volume of business and consequently small commissions rather than to any untoward fundamental conditions or pending trouble. But prices have held fairly steady notwithstanding the blue tinge of the "street." There was some yielding of quotations, but the bears as well as the bulls are extremely conservative.

The Boston market was slightly lower at the opening. Business was very quiet. A few specialties showed changes of a point or more but the market leaders fluctuated within a small fractional range. Western Maryland opened 1/2 at 49 1/2, declined to 49 and then advanced a good fraction above 50. Car & Foundry which displayed considerable strength yesterday was fractionally higher today around 50 1/2 but very little changed hands.

Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange was off a point at 47 1/2. Adventure opened 1/2 lower at 6 1/2 and held around that figure. La Salle was off 1/4 at 6. Edison Electric was a strong feature. It opened up a point at 287, moved up 2 points more and then dropped a point.

LONDON—Attendance on the stock exchange was extremely light and the trading was of the regular anti-holiday character. Price adjustments accounted for a certain amount of irregularity. Covering caused a firmer tone in consols.

American railway shares at the outset moved upward, but reacted toward the end. A buying demand for Canadian Pacific was in evidence at the finish.

Home rails and mining issues were irregular. Weakness developed in Portuguese securities. De Beers left off 1-16 lower at 17 1/2.

Continental bourses closed for the quiet.

## CAPITAL DISPUTE HALTS BUSINESS

GUTHRIE, Okla. — While all state offices are open, no official business is transacted. The same condition obtains at Oklahoma City, and as a result state business is at a standstill.

The supreme court has recognized Oklahoma City as de facto capital by refusing to receive suits for filing in the office of the clerk of the court here. State Auditor Trapp has stated that he will not move the record from his office in this city.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — At a meeting of the citizens committee yesterday it was decided to utilize an old school building as temporary capitol.

## PLAN \$1,500,000 DAM

FORT COLLINS, Col. — A preliminary map of the Poudre No. 2 reservoir has been filed with the county recorder. The specifications call for an expenditure of \$1,500,000 and a dam will be constructed across the Poudre canon, which will impound nearly 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

## MILL AND HOLDINGS SOLD

ABERDEEN, Wash. — The George Fairfax mill and timber holdings at Axford have been bought by the Pine Creek Timber Company of this city. There is about 6,000,000 feet of timber on the land included in the deal, and the mill has a daily capacity of 25,000 feet.

## Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair, not so cold tonight; variable; Sunday, fair and warmer; moderate to brisk southerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and probably Sunday, followed by snow flurries in north-west portion; rising temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.  
At 8 a. m. 11-12 noon 17  
Average temperature yesterday, 39-11-12.

IN OTHER CITIES.  
Montreal 41-48  
Nantucket 41-48  
New York 42-51  
Washington 32-38  
Jacksonville 32-38  
New Orleans 50-55  
San Francisco 50-55

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.  
Sun rises 7:14 Moon sets 5:06 p. m.  
Sun sets 4:22 High water, 11:50 a. m.  
Length of day, 9:08

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY.  
Sun rises 7:14 Moon sets 5:10 p. m.  
Sun sets 4:22 High water, 12:00 p. m.  
Length of day, 9:00

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allis-Chalmers pf.	25	25	25	25
Amalgamated	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Can	8 1/2	9 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am Can pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Car Foundry	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Car Foundry pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Ice	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Locomotive	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Locomotive pf.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Am Woolen	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Woolen pf.	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Anaconda	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atchafalaya	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Atchafalaya pf.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
At Coast Line	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Batavia	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Bethlehem Steel pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
Canadian Pacific	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
Central Leather	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Consolidated Gas	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Consolidated Gas pf.	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Goldfield Con.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Gr. Northern pf.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Gr. Northern Ore.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Harvard	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Inter-Met.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int. Paper pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Kansas & Texas	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Lehigh Valley	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Min. & S. L.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Nevada Cons. Corp.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Northern Pacific	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
N. Y. Central	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pennsylvania	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ry. St. Spring	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Reading	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Rock Island	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Pacific	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Southern Ry. pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
St. L. Southwest	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Tennessee Copper	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Texas Company	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Third Avenue	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Toledo, St. L. & W. pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Union Pacific	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
United Ry. Inv. Co.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Un. Ry. Inv. Co. pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Utah Copper	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U. S. Steel	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Vac. Chem. & Eng.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Western Maryland	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Western Union	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
W. & E. 1st pf.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Atchafalaya	100 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Inter-Met.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Japan 4 1/2 (new)	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Kansas & Texas	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2 1908	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2 1909	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2 1910	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N. Y. H. & R. 3 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Reading Gen. & M.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Rock Island	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Ry. 4 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Union Pacific	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
U. S. Steel	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
West Shore	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	100 1/4	101 1/4
do coupon	100 1/4	101 1/4
3s registered	102 1/4	103 1/4
do coupon	102 1/4	103 1/4
4s registered	112 1/4	113 1/4
do coupon	112 1/4	113 1/4
Panama 2s	100 1/2	101 1/2
Panama 1908	100 1/2	101 1/2

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	Nov.	Dec.	Inc.
Total op. revenue	\$3,785,327	\$3,785,327	\$0
Operating expenses	2,750,829	2,750,829	\$0
Net op. revenue	1,034,498	1,034,498	\$0
Outside op. net	1,034,498	1,034,498	\$0
Total net revenue	1,034,498	1,034,498	\$0
Taxes accrued	186,513	186,513	\$0
Operating income	1,221,011	1,221,011	\$0
From July 1 to Nov. 30	20,001,219	20,001,219	\$0
Total op. revenue	1,427,135	1,427,135	\$0
Operating expenses	5,727,054	5,727,054	\$0
Net op. revenue	30,142	30,142	\$0
Outside op. net	5,727,196	5,727,196	\$0
Total net revenue	5,757,338	5,757,338	\$0
Taxes accrued	882,984	882,984	\$0
Operating income	4,874,354	4,874,354	\$0

	Nov.	Dec.	Inc.
Gross op. revenue	\$2,971,573	\$2,971,573	\$0
Net op. revenue	1,132,455	1,132,455	\$0
Net income	604,597	604,597	\$0
Gross op. revenue	13,227,737	13,227,737	\$0
Net op. revenue	5,348,541	5,348,541	\$0
Net income	1,087,078	1,087,078	\$0

	Nov.	Dec.	Inc.
Gross earnings	\$2,786,896	\$2,786,896	\$0
Net earnings	948,873	948,873	\$0
Gross earnings	11,808,739	11,808,739	\$0
Net earnings	3,250,691	3,250,691	\$0

	Nov.	Dec.	Inc.
Gross earnings	\$2,786,896	\$2,786,896	\$0
Net earnings	948,873	948,873	\$0

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Gross earnings	\$2,786,896	\$2,786,896	\$0
Net earnings	948,873	948,873	\$0

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Net earnings	948,873	948,873	\$0

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Net earnings	948,873	948,873	\$0

## BUSINESS QUIET, SENTIMENT GOOD AT YEAR'S CLOSE

While Seasonable Dulness Prevails Generally There Is Greater Confidence, and Outlook Is Promising.

## INVENTORY TAKING

Notwithstanding the seasonable dulness following the active holiday trade and due largely to inventory taking at this time of the year business sentiment is cheerful. Opinion prevails that with the sound fundamental conditions of business trade next year, will be good and that it is really better now than clearing house and other statistics indicate. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade says:

After a satisfactory retail holiday trade, business in nearly all branches is quiet, with the usual end of the year adjustments. The outlook, while not as promising for immediate activity as might be desired, contains none the less many elements of strength.

The iron and steel trade is still confronted with a consumption of only half of the producing capacity, and the dry goods business with the problem of costs; but there is an absence of demoralizing speculation and of overstocked shelves in all mercantile lines, while the agricultural prosperity of the past year and the general feeling of conservative confidence make conditions better than the trade statistics indicate.

Bank clearings last week outside of New York declined 4.6 per cent, as compared with 1909. In New York the clearing off was 25 per cent.

It was a seasonably quiet week in the primary dry goods markets, with values well maintained. In cotton goods curtailment of production is generally believed to be inevitable after the turn of the year when present contracts expire, the difficulty being in raising cloth prices to a parity with cotton values.

The firmness in wide gray goods is maintained and there has been a very fair business in staple prints for spring delivery, while bleached goods are firm. Four-yard sheetings were sold for shipment to China during the first three months of the year on a basis of 6 1/2 cents, with discounts, and more business is expected.

Overcoatings, for fall, 1911, are being ordered very liberally. There is a slightly firmer tone to the market on most kinds of domestic hides. The western packers have been disposed to stiffen prices in their views somewhat owing to the fact that 61,000 hides that were damaged at the recent packing house fire in Chicago have been withdrawn from the market. Foreign dry hides are slow and accumulating.

Trade in leather continues dull. The past year has been an era of specialties, but it is believed that staple lines will be in chief demand during 1911. Bradstreet's State of Trade says:

Post-holiday quiet reigns in general trade and industry, and wholesale and retail business and manufacturing operations alike feel the effects of year-end inventory operations, preparation of samples for spring trade and cleaning up of stocks preliminary and incident to the end of the year.

One of the really new and important features of the week is the reported breaking of the drought in the West and Southwest by either snow or rains. In the leading commodity markets, price changes have been slight. Cereals on the whole are a trifle firmer. Wheat at eastern markets is still above the export point. It has been a dull, sagging market for cotton, which is 20 points lower on the week.

Slowness continues the chief characteristic of the iron and steel markets. Pig iron is very quiet. Copper is very dull. Buyers want bigger concessions than sellers will accord. Pig tin continued its upward course until well toward the close of the week.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Dec. 29 aggregated 2,170,929 bushels, against 3,689,456 this week last year. Corn exports for the week are 1,449,411 bushels, against 1,151,151 in 1909.

Business failures for the week ending Dec. 29 were 246, against 257 in the like week of 1909.

Trade in Canada shows the usual quiet experienced after the holidays. Stock taking rules in wholesale and jobbing circles. Retail trade in holiday goods was of exceptionally heavy proportions. The outlook for next year is encouraging. Montreal reports that business in all lines is light, that inventories are now under way and that collections are fair. Business failures for the week terminating with Thursday number 35, which compares with 22 in the corresponding week last year.

## YEAR'S BUSINESS IN WALL STREET

The following table gives the business transacted at the New York stock exchange for the year ended Dec. 31, 1910, last day of the year omitted:

	1910.	1909.
lated stocks....	\$169,151,840	\$196,479,801
listed stocks....	2,530,787	15,033,384
ate & R. R. bds.	635,982,200	1,106,212,220
listed bonds....	8,431,500	111,222,220
overnment bonds	240,000	



# Market Reports Produce Shipping

## SHIPPING NEWS

Four fishing schooners tied up at T wharf today with catches as follows: The Quannowitt, 32,000 pounds; Mat-takesett, 20,300; W. M. Goodspeed, 13,800, and the Gracie E. Freeman, 14,000.

A slight advance over the prices of Friday prevailed at T wharf today when dealers paid per hundredweight for steak cod, \$7.25; market cod, \$4.25; had-dock, \$5; pollock, \$4.75; large hake, \$6; medium hake, \$4.25.

The small fishing schooner Gracie Freeman of Gloucester, which ran ashore on the spit, about half a mile north of the Great Brewster, as today at T wharf, apparently undamaged. The Stony beach-liners got the schooner afloat Friday.

Steamship Dongola from Buenos Aires is scheduled to arrive in port Sunday, while the Indrick from Calcutta is due Monday.

Recent steamer arrivals report a number of derelicts floating in the course of European steamers bound for this port and New York. Captain Giltner of the Italian steamer Delphine sighted one in lat. 41.47 north, long. 69.02 west, and another in lat. 41.42 north, long. 69.16 west. Captain Wise of the British steamer Indrick said that he passed a stern section of a large schooner about 300 miles east of Boston light.

Included in the large cargo which left port today in the Leyland liner Cambrian, bound for London, was 24,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of corn, 800 tons of flour, 600 head of cattle, 400 tons of hay, 300 tons of provisions and a large amount of miscellaneous freight.

### PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.  
Str Ocean (Nor.), Olsen, Louisville, C. 3, 6550 tons coal for J. E. Harlow. Up before daylight, and gone to Everett to discharge. Brod 3 passengers.  
Str Gov Dingley, Strout, Portland, Me.  
Str City of Gloucester, Gloucester, Mass.  
Sch Mina German (Br), Thibideau,

### ENGLISH CAPITAL APPLICATIONS

LONDON—Capital applications in England during the year 1910 totalled £267,499,100, as compared with £182,356,800 in 1909 and £192,208,700 in 1908. Of the 1910 total £188,076,000 capital applications were filed in the first six months of the year, £50,000,000 was capital for foreign railways and £19,000,000 for rubber companies.

Following tables summarize capital applications for the past three years by quarterly periods:

Quarter	1910	1909	1908
First	£28,721,000	£24,228,400	£15,287,000
Second	£29,553,000	£24,825,200	£16,286,000
Third	£28,178,000	£27,604,400	£15,541,800
Fourth	£51,185,100	£35,588,800	£50,988,400
Total	£207,637,100	£182,356,800	£192,208,700

Foreign railways, £50,000,000; £13,114,100; £30,706,700.  
Rubber, £19,000,000; £5,400,000; £3,824,200.  
Destinations:  
British, £92,000,000; £28,500,200; £17,728,200.  
Foreign, £115,637,100; £53,904,600; £74,518,200.  
Home, £50,629,100; £40,204,800; £28,528,300.  
Total, £207,637,100; £182,356,800; £192,208,700.

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY

Interest and dividend disbursements payable in January as figured by Frank A. Ruggles total as follows:

Railroad bonds	£1,652,610
City, state and United States bonds	2,613,521
Miscellaneous bonds	3,161,575
Railroad dividends	6,285,082
Manufacturing dividends	1,828,800
Miscellaneous companies	15,639,200
Total Jan. 1, 1911	24,915,223
Jan. 1, 1910	41,221,124
Jan. 1, 1909	20,715,121
Jan. 1, 1908	27,554,775

The city of Boston pays over \$1,000,000. The state of Massachusetts interest payments are very heavy, over \$1,000,000, and the American Telephone & Telegraph disburse over \$500,000.

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money sold between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents discount per \$1000 cash. Exchanges and balances for day, month and year compared with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1909 as follows:

Saturday	1910	1909
Exchanges <td>\$3,584,051</td> <td>\$3,584,051</td>	\$3,584,051	\$3,584,051
Exchanges <td>1,707,750</td> <td>1,707,750</td>	1,707,750	1,707,750
Month <td>711,630,292</td> <td>711,630,292</td>	711,630,292	711,630,292
Exchanges <td>711,630,292</td> <td>711,630,292</td>	711,630,292	711,630,292
Exchanges <td>711,630,292</td> <td>711,630,292</td>	711,630,292	711,630,292
Exchanges <td>711,630,292</td> <td>711,630,292</td>	711,630,292	711,630,292

United States treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$15,273.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA—American Rys 42, Cambria Steel 42½, Electric Co Am 11½, Gen Asphalt, pr 70½, Lehigh Nav riv 93½, Lehigh Valley 87½-16, Pennsylvania Steel 60, Pennsylvania Steel pf 104, Philadelphia Company 51, Philadelphia Co pf 43, Philadelphia Elect 16½, Philadelphia Rapid T 18½, Philadelphia Tract 84, Union Tract 43½, United Gas Imp 85½.

### NEW BOYS' SCHOOL HEAD.

Trustees of the industrial school for boys at Shirley have appointed George P. Campbell of Cambridge to be superintendent of that institution. He will assume his duties tomorrow.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S LUMBER TRADE. OTTAWA—The export trade in lumber from Newfoundland for 1910 is estimated at 400,000.

## Produce Markets

### PROVISIONS

Chicago Market.  
May wheat 96½c, Jan pork \$19.70, Jan lard 10.20c; hog receipts 9000; prices 7.65 to 8.00; cattle market steady; receipts 300.

Local Poultry Receipts.  
Poultry today, 3353 pkgs, last year 2383 pkgs; for the week, 20,231 pkgs; last year 14,323 pkgs; for the month 105,803 pkgs; last year, 75,556 pkgs; for the year 371,434 pkgs; last year 339,114 pkgs.

Boston Prices.  
Flour—To ship from the mills, spring patents \$5.40 to \$5.85, clears \$4.50 to \$4.80, winter patents \$4.60 to \$4.90, straight \$4.25 to \$4.50, clears \$4.40 to \$4.40, Kansas patents, in June \$4.60 to \$5.25, rye flour \$3.90 to \$4.70, graham \$3.70 to \$4.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, new steamer yellow 55½c to 56c, No. 3 yellow 54½c to 55c, to ship from the West, new No. 2 yellow 55½c to 56c, No. 3 yellow 54½c to 55c. Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 40½c to 41c, No. 2 39½c to 40c, No. 3 39½c to 40c, rejected white 37½c to 38c, to ship from the West, 40 to 42 lbs clipped white 40 to 40½c, 38 to 40 lbs 39½c to 40c, 36 to 38 lbs 38½c to 39c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal, old \$1.14 to \$1.16, new \$1.08 to \$1.10, 100-lb bag, granulated \$3.05 to \$3.15 bbl, bolted \$3 to \$3.55; oatmeal, rolled \$4 to \$4.25 bbl, cut and ground \$4.40 to \$4.65.

Milled—To ship from the mills, spring bran \$25.25 to \$25.75, winter bran \$25.50 to \$26, middlings \$26.50 to \$27.5, mixed feed \$26 to \$28.50, red dog \$28.75, cottonseed meal \$30.75 to \$31.25, linseed meal \$30 to \$30.50, hominy feed \$23.50, gluten feed \$26.25, stock feed \$24.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$23 to \$25.50, No. 1 \$22 to \$25.50, No. 2 \$18.50 to \$20, No. 3 \$16 to \$18, straw, rye \$12.50 to \$13.50, old \$8.50 to \$9.

Butter—Northern creamery 30 to 31c; western 30 to 31c.  
Eggs—Fancy nearby henery 40 to 41c; eastern, best, 40 to 42c; western, best, 36 to 38c.

Cheese—New York twins, new, 15c to 15½c; Vermont twins, extra, 14c to 15c. Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.30 to \$2.55; medium, choice hand-picked, \$2.30; California, small white, \$2.85 to \$3; yellow eyes, best, \$2.20 to \$2.25; red kidney, \$2.85 to \$3.10.

Apples—King, bbl, \$4 to \$4.75; Northern Spy, bbl, \$3 to \$4.25; Baldwin, fancy, per bbl, \$3.75 to \$4; greenings, bbl, \$3 to \$4.25; native, bu box, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Potatoes—New potatoes \$1 to \$1.05; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$3. Onions—Connecticut river, per 110-lb bag, \$1.50 to \$2; native yellow, per bu box, 90c to \$1.

Poultry—Nearby broilers, 22 to 24c; choice fowl, 16 to 17c; northern and eastern fowl, 16 to 17c; western choice, 15c; western turkeys, choice, 22 to 23c; roasting chickens, 18c; western chickens, 17 to 18c.

Live-poultry—Chickens 14c; fowl 13c to 14c; roosters, 10½c.  
Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2.50 to \$3.50; cranberries, per box, \$2.75 to \$3.50; per bbl, choice late varieties, \$8.90 to \$9.50.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts.  
Today, 693 lbs 480 lbs 35.47 lbs butter, 273 lbs cheese, 906 cgs eggs; 1909, 881 lbs 110 lbs 61.76 lbs butter, 63 lbs cheese, 1281 cgs eggs.

For the week, 1910, 8282 lbs 7420 lbs 394.012 lbs butter, 1494 lbs cheese, 5157 cgs eggs; 1909, 8898 lbs 4622 lbs 488.865 lbs butter, 1731 lbs cheese, 5602 cgs eggs.  
For the month, 40,859 lbs 34,710 lbs 2,094.240 lbs butter, 8023 lbs cheese, 24,218 cgs eggs; 1909, 41,283 lbs 24,277 lbs 2,257.397 lbs butter, 8041 lbs cheese, 41,713 cgs eggs.

For the year 1202,338 lbs 450,076 lbs 69,420.400 lbs butter, 246,091 lbs cheese, 1,431,686 cgs eggs; 1909, 1,142,902 lbs 420,309 lbs 65,054.154 lbs butter, 204,280 lbs cheese, 1,417,397 cgs eggs.

Butter and Eggs in Cold Storage in Boston.  
Butter, pkgs. Eggs, cgs.  
1910. 1909. 1910. 1909.  
Dec. 31. 228,012 134,245 129,511 110,200  
Dec. 24. 249,477 165,609 100,521 131,396

Decrease, 13,465 10,844 20,710 21,196  
Increase in total stock of butter compared with 1909, 81,767 packages; increase in total stock of eggs compared with 1909, 20,011 cases.

New York Market.  
Butter—Cry spec 30c; no sales; reets 31¼; for the week 26.850.  
Eggs—No offerings, no bids, no sales; reets 45.85; for the week 37.510.  
Cheese—Receipts 1056; for the week 6505.

Today's New York Market by Telegram.  
Top grades of butter stdy; spec 30c, ex 28½ to 29c, held spec 29c, ex 28 to 28½c. Cheese—Mkt stdy; fancy 15½c.

New York Market.  
Today, 3114 pkgs butter, 1056 lbs cheese, 4585 cgs eggs; 1909, holiday.  
For the week, 1910, 26,850 pkgs butter, 6505 lbs cheese, 37,510 cgs eggs; 1909, 24,062 pkgs butter, 5487 lbs cheese, 25,213 cgs eggs.

Foreign Dairy News.  
Cable advices to George A. Cochrane of Boston from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as steady to firm. The recent revision in prices has created a better demand, especially for colonials, with prices tending in sellers' favor.

Finest grades—Danish 25c to 25½c, New Zealand 23c to 23½c, Australian and Argentine 22c to 22½c, Siberian 21c to 22c.

Cheese markets continue firm and with moderate stocks of Canadian holders are firm. Finest grades—Swiss 25c to 25½c, New Zealand 23c to 23½c, Australian and Argentine 22c to 22½c, Siberian 21c to 22c.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings.

#### WESTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.  
Measba, for London, Dec. 31.  
St. Louis, for Southampton, Dec. 31.  
Celtic, for Liverpool, Dec. 31.  
George Washington, for Bremen, Dec. 31.  
Ryndam, for Rotterdam, Dec. 31.  
Carnegie, for Liverpool, Dec. 31.  
Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover, Dec. 31.  
La Lorraine, for Havre, Dec. 31.  
Campello, for Rotterdam, Dec. 31.  
Cincinnati, for Antwerp via Dover, Dec. 31.  
Cincinnati, for Mediterranean ports, Dec. 31.  
Germania, for Mediterranean ports, Dec. 31.  
Minneapolis, for London, Dec. 31.  
Carnegie, for Liverpool, Dec. 31.  
Berlin, for Mediterranean ports, Dec. 31.  
Celtic, for Southampton, Dec. 31.  
Furness, for Glasgow, Dec. 31.  
Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover, Dec. 31.  
La Lorraine, for Havre, Dec. 31.  
Campello, for Rotterdam, Dec. 31.  
Cincinnati, for Antwerp via Dover, Dec. 31.  
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Furness, for Glasgow, Dec. 31.  
Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover, Dec. 31.  
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Germania



# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## PRESS BELIEVES POWERS HAVE ENTERED INTO AGREEMENT

Recent Declarations of German Chancellor Lead to the Opinion That England, Russia, France and Austria Were Consulted Previous to Issue of Statement.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—There is a decided disposition on the part of many to believe that the declaration respecting the relations of Germany with England and Russia, as read by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, was preconcerted with the English and Russian governments. The *Kreuz Zeitung* is of the opinion that the acquiescence of the Vienna cabinet was also obtained. The statement made by the chancellor that neither the German nor the Russian government would join any combination of powers which might be directed aggressively against the other is, it says, of such great importance, not only to Russia but to Austria, that it could not have been uttered had not an agreement been entered into previously on the subject of the oriental policy of the two empires, by virtue of which there could be no possibility of a recurrence of such serious complications in the Balkans as those which interrupted political relations during M. Izvolsky's tenure of office.

In the opinion of this conservative newspaper, the Russian government made sure of the acquiescence of the French cabinet before it consented to the formulation of the Russo-German relations proclaimed by the German chancellor. The main importance of this formulation, continues the paper, lies in the fact that not only have Germany and Russia once again publicly avowed their intention of pursuing a policy of mutual peace and friendship, but that a way has been opened up at last by these two powers and their respective allies that may lead to a friendly understanding in the future.

PARIS—The French view of the new Russo-German rapprochement seems to be that it is impolitic on reflection to hint that it betokens any weakening of the bonds of the Franco-Russian alliance, which is the keystone of French foreign policy. It is pointed out that the alliance of France and Russia is necessary to the European equilibrium, and that no feat of diplomacy can ever identify the interests of Austria and Russia in the far east. It took all Bismarck's genius to make and maintain for a few years the alliance of the three empires, and events proved its artificiality. It is urged that if Russia favors the junction of the Persian system with the Bagdad railway France has no reason to object, but should welcome any arrangement likely to prevent Persia becoming a source of international dispute.

VIENNA—The *Fremdenblatt* applauds

## BELGIAN QUEEN IS IN SYMPATHY WITH SOCIALISTS

(Special to The Monitor.)

BRUSSELS—At the opening of Parliament by the King of the Belgians, a socialist demonstration occurred which it naturally might have been supposed would have annoyed the Queen of the Belgians who accompanied her husband. But according to the *Munchester Post* the Queen declared that her sympathies were on the side of the socialists. She is reported to have said:

"I understand the socialists and I sympathize with them. The working classes want something that they have not got, and therefore they shout for it. Most people shout for the things they want, and why should not the socialists follow the same course. I sympathize heartily with the socialists' efforts to improve the conditions of life and labor of the people, and I am doing my best to teach my children to have and to hold similar opinions."

## NATAL KEEPS UP HIGH STANDARD, SAYS R. C. RUSSELL

LONDON—Speaking at a banquet given in honor of Mr. Greenacre, ex-mayor of Durban, by Natalians in London, R. C. Russell said that they had recently passed through great changes in South Africa, but they could not change the characteristics of Natal, its high standard of enterprise and activity, and its genius for business, which had been the just boast of their colonists. They had only to look at the Durban of today to realize the increase that was taking place all round in exports, imports and revenue. "We South Africans have made great sacrifices for the empire," said the speaker. "We have given up much that is dear to us for the common weal, but out of tribulation has come rejoicing, which has culminated so fittingly and gloriously in the visit of the Duke of Connaught. I think the night is far spent in South Africa, and the day of ever-growing prosperity and reconciliation is at hand."

## SECOND U. S. DIVISION SAILS

PORTLAND, Eng.—The second division sailed on Friday to join the other battleships of the United States Atlantic fleet in the English Channel. The ships passed through lines formed by vessels of the British home fleet. The American bands played the national anthem, the British musicians responding with "Auld Lang Syne."

the German imperial chancellor's references to England, and says that "it appears from the imperial chancellor's declarations as though the feeling of solidarity between the European powers were constantly growing." These declarations, it adds, contain a fresh pledge of the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkans and support Turkey in the policy of recuperation, in accordance with which, as the grand vizier recently declared, Turkey wishes to remain neutral in international questions and to cultivate good relations with all powers.

"Count Aehrenthal," it continues, "pointed out in the delegations that the monarchy has been satiated by the annexation of Bosnia and that Turkey may reckon upon our unselfish friendship. If the German imperial chancellor now informs us that his eastern policy, which completely agrees with ours, was found at Potsdam also to correspond to the intentions of Russia, his declarations constitute a valuable completion of the declarations of Count Aehrenthal, and from our standpoint are certainly to be greeted with the greatest satisfaction."

ST. PETERSBURG—The *Novoye Vremya* welcomes the German chancellor's reference to the possibility of an Anglo-German agreement in regard to the reduction of armaments, which it declares, would meet with the entire approval of European, and particularly Russian, opinion. The journal also expresses satisfaction at the decision of the German government to cease from its policy of pinpricks towards Russia in the middle east, and regards Russia's promise ultimately to connect the Persian railways with the Bagdad railway as an accomplished fact, to protest against which would be futile idealism.

## HIGH COMMISSIONER THINKS TOO MUCH IS MADE OF RACIALISM

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Sir Richard Solomon, high commissioner for South Africa, has returned to England from his visit to the Union. In an interview with a *Reuter* representative, he spoke enthusiastically of the royal visit. By their courtesy and kindness, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had completely captivated the hearts of the people, and the unanimous opinion was that the visit would be productive of great good.

Touching on the subject of racialism, Sir Richard Solomon said he considered that too much had been made of it, especially by those who did not live in South Africa and did not understand the conditions. "I doubt," said the high commissioner, "whether there is really more racialism in South Africa than there is in Canada, or in any other country where there are two European races living together, each justly proud of its own history, traditions and language."

The reason for the racial feeling during the elections was produced, said Sir Richard, by the language question in education. "Wherever in South Africa you touch the language question you stir up the racial feeling, for in the words of ex-President Steyn 'the equality of language was not a mere sentiment but was the symbol of the equality of the race.' Dr. Jameson has admitted on several occasions that it was this statement, which induced him and others to agree to that provision of the constitution by which both the English and the Dutch tongues were to be treated as official languages and equal in all respects."

As to the material progress of South Africa, Sir Richard specially remarked on the growing development of the agricultural industry in each of the four provinces. "Every one I met in South Africa, competent to express an opinion, was sanguine that there was a great future for agriculture in that country, and I was astonished to find how many young men who had done well at school or college are now going in for farming because they look upon it as one of the most profitable and attractive pursuits in which the best intelligence in South Africa could be engaged."

## VIENNA POLICE PLACE BAN ON LONG HATPINS

(Special to The Monitor.)

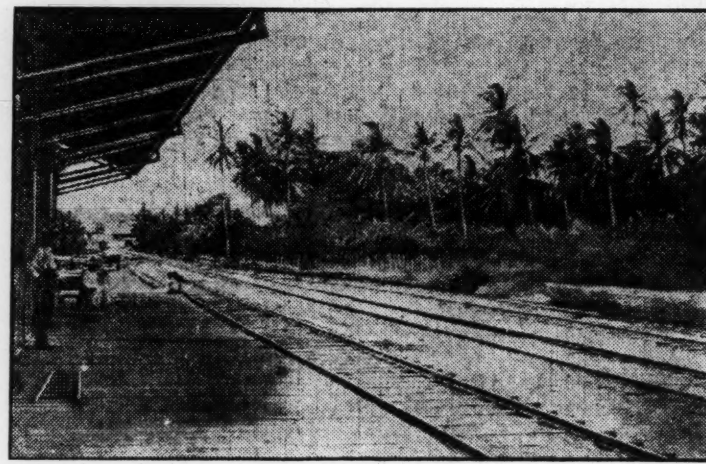
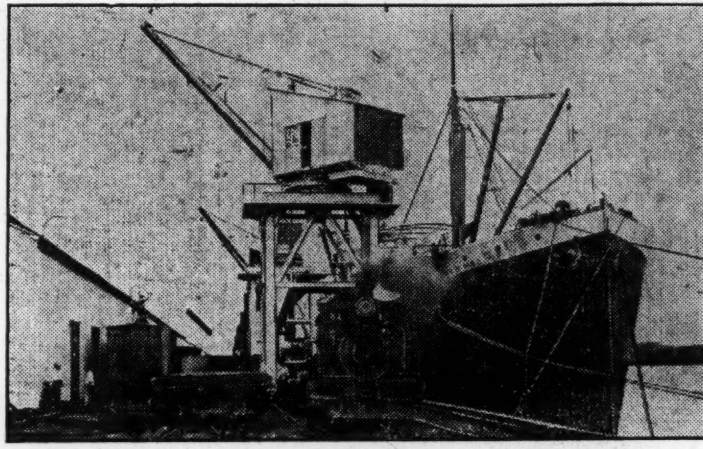
BERLIN—The police authorities at Vienna have followed the example set them by the Berlin chief of police and have issued a polite appeal to ladies to change the dangerous custom of wearing hatpins protruding beyond the brim of the hat. Either the pins must be shortened, says the appeal, or they must be provided with a sheath protecting the point. Should the request prove unavailing, stronger measures will be adopted, adds the Viennese prefect.

## TEHUANTEPEC LINE IS VITAL FACTOR

Forms Integral Part of Mexican Railway System and Competes With All-Rail Routes Over Continent

### OUTLET FOR GRAINS

TEHUANTEPEC, State of Oaxaca, Mex.—Whether the National Tehuantepec railway is to constitute a formidable rival to the Panama canal when the latter is completed, it is evident that it is able to carry freight at rates that enable it to compete advantageously with the all-rail routes across the continent as an avenue of outlet for the



(Photos copyrighted by Waite, Mexico City.)  
SCENERY ALONG TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

View at the Tehuantepec station on the Mexican isthmian route, which line seems destined to prove an important factor in the freight and passenger traffic developments between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Above is a view of the Puerto Mexico wharves, showing some facilities for handling cargo.

grains of the American and Canadian Northwest. That the line is one of the vital factors of the Mexican system of national railroads is evident from the

contract that the Mexican government entered into with Lord Cowdray, or as he is still better known, Sir Westman Pearson, to double-track the line, this

move being occasioned by the extent to which traffic was developed by this rail route across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

At both Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the road, and at Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic terminal at Coatzacoalcas, on the Atlantic side, the most modern facilities for facilitating and expediting the handling of cargo are in use. There are upwards of 15 steamship companies connecting with the railroad, which constitutes the single land link which dominates the situation in the otherwise all-water haul from the Orient as well as the Pacific coast of North and South America, to Europe. It will not be exclusively a freight road, but the route is expected to be a popular passenger one, as has been shown by the policy of one American line of steamships, which holds a concession from the Mexican government entitling it to the privileges of this route, in putting on a passenger-carrying steamer.

The Japanese have not been the last to perceive the advantages of this short cut between the oceans, two of their leading steamship companies having engaged in active negotiations with the Mexican railroad administration for the purpose of availing themselves of the trade privileges of this notable route.

## WIRELESS MESSAGES ARE SENT FROM AEROPLANE

M. Farman Succeeds in Transmitting Information a Distance of Six and a Quarter Miles — M. Pecquet Makes Aviation Record for India at Allahabad.

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—M. Maurice Farman has carried out some experiments with a wireless installation fitted on his aeroplane, and was able to transmit messages over a distance of 6¼ miles. M. Farman is confident that he will be able to establish communication at over 60 miles distance.

ALLAHABAD—M. Pecquet has established an aviation record for India. Performing a trial flight on a Sommer biplane at the Allahabad exhibition, he crossed the Ganges and the Jumna and rounded the fort at a height of 600 feet.

CALCUTTA—M. Tyck, who has come to India with Baron de Caters in order to inaugurate meetings, has made an experimental flight at the Tolly gun grounds, on a Blériot monoplane. The altitude reached was 1200 feet. Gen. Sir O'M. Creagh, commander-in-chief, and a few spectators were present.

Arrangements have been made for a public meeting to take place at the end of the year.

LONDON—It is interesting to note in the trades section of Kelly's Postoffice Directory for 1911, the aviation entries showing the development of that sport in England: Aeroplane manufacturers 18, aeroplane fabric makers 6, aeroplane engine makers 3, aeroplane propeller maker 1, aeroplane shed builder 1, aeroplane timber and bends 1.

That Mr. Sopwith's recent performance in crossing the channel in an endeavor to win the De Forest prize is a most creditable one can be readily understood when it is remembered that his career as an aviator commenced only two months previous to his cross-channel flight, and it is noteworthy that he is the first to cross the channel on an all-British aeroplane.

Starting from the Royal Aero Club's grounds at Eastchurch, in the Isle of Sheppey, in his Howard Wright biplane fitted with a 60 horsepower E. N. V. engine, Mr. Sopwith rose to a height of 500 feet and passed over Dover in half an hour. Keeping at a height of 1100 feet the aviator made for France at a speed of 60 miles an hour, making the French coast about three miles west of Cape Grisnez in another 22 minutes. Owing to his compass not working, and the sun, by which he was compelled to steer, becoming overclouded, Mr. Sopwith's intention of making for Calais, near Paris, was thwarted. He had no means of judging the direction in which he was flying, and, as was afterward proved, keeping to the northeast, he after a while sighted the Ardennes, and flying over them encountered heavy gusts of wind. Atmospheric conditions becoming

## CHINESE TABLET TO U. S. VISITORS

AMOY, China—An inscription commemorating the visit of the American business men representing chambers of commerce in the cities of the Pacific coast, in October, 1910, has been placed on a stone of Nanputo temple, where only events considered of great historical importance are recorded.

But three similar inscriptions have been made concerning international events, these being the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia and the German fleet in 1898, the visit of the American battleship fleet in 1908 and the presentation of a loving cup by the American warships to the Chinese navy in the present year.

### TRAVEL

S.S. "George Washington" 27,000 Tons  
Largest German Steamer afloat  
Sails January 3 for  
LONDON—PARIS—BREMER  
Seven days to Plymouth and Cherbourg  
Eight days to Bremen.

S.S. "BERLIN" 20,000 TONS  
Sails for Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa  
Sails January 7  
Wireless and Submarine Signals.

North To London, Paris, Bremen.  
Express Sailings.  
Tuesdays, 10 A. M.

George Washington ..... Jan. 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm ..... Jan. 17  
Prinz E. Wilhelm ..... Jan. 31  
Kronprinz Wilhelm ..... Feb. 14  
London, Paris, Bremen.  
Twin-Screw  
Sailings.  
Thursdays, 10 A. M.  
Friedr. der Grosse (Saturday) ..... Jan. 14  
Rhein (Tuesday) ..... Feb. 7  
Bremen (Tuesday) ..... Feb. 21  
Room (new) ..... Feb. 28  
Bremen direct.

To Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.  
Sailings Saturdays, 11 A. M.

Berlin (new) ..... Jan. 7  
Koenigstein ..... Jan. 21  
Koenig Albert ..... Feb. 4  
Berlin (new) ..... Feb. 18  
Omits Gibraltar.

Independent Around-the-World Tour.  
Travelers' Checks good all over the world.

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NEW YEAR CARDS

## NOTES FROM BERLIN

German general talks on foreign relations.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—General von Liebert, the retired officer and eminent politician, has just delivered an address before the Pan-German Association. His subject was Germany's policy and foreign commerce, which, as former governor-general of German East Africa, he may be supposed to know something about. When, however, the speaker likened Germany to an "overheated boiler, which is certain to explode if some ventilator or other is not soon opened," he could not well be taken seriously. The prospect of a war, he declared, could be fraught with no fears for Germany, and he then proceeded to discuss her relations with other powers. General Liebert was not optimistic regarding the friendship of Italy, whose leanings were in the direction of France. The French nation as a whole did not, unfortunately, return the sympathy the Germans felt for it, but there was nothing to fear from a military point of view, while as to Russia, the recent Potsdam meeting had set all doubts at rest. Concerning England, the general regretted her distrust of Germany's commercial policy, and he spoke at length upon the armament question. What decided the power of a fleet, he said, was not the number but the type of ship, and Germany was fairly even with England in the number of dreadnoughts, while she was superior in the quality of her guns. The speaker referred with pleasure to the cordial relations between Germany and the United States, and declared there was nothing left to be desired in the relations of fatherland with Japan, Argentina and Brazil.

The Reichstag has closed for the Christmas holidays, reopening on Jan. 10. The session terminated with several highly important debates, and the final day witnessed an uproar such as has not taken place for years. A storm lasting some minutes, during which deafening tumult not even the president's bell could be heard, raged between the Social Democrats and the "Right" parties, epithets the reverse of flattering or judicious being freely exchanged. It was as though the old feud between the opposing parties was concentrated in the outburst, the subject under discussion lighting the match. The imperial chancellor, in a lengthy speech upon the budget, endeavored to thrust the blame for the recent riots in Moabit on to the Social Democrats. Herr David, a leading Socialist member and a famous orator, answered the so-called calumnies in a vigorous speech of two hours' length, after which the chancellor declared that the Socialist party was at least morally responsible. This was the signal for the fray. The Reichstag is the only place in Prussia where absolute freedom of speech is admissible, but it is not often that even the Social Democrats make such a drastic use of the privilege.

In the Reichstag commission the long discussed question of tax or no tax upon unearned increments has been settled this far. A majority of 15 over one carried the day in favor of the tax, which has long been in force in Berlin's adjoining towns of Schoeneberg, Wilmerdorf and others. Only the long opposition of the metropolis is the reason that the tax has not yet been levied here.

## COLONEL LARGEAU TO COMMAND ARMY IN CHAD TERRITORY

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—The announcement made that Colonel Largeau of the colonial infantry has been appointed to the command of the colonial army in the Chad territory, to fill the position lately occupied by Colonel Moll, has given general satisfaction. The new commander is held in high esteem in military circles, and is one who knows thoroughly, in consequence of long service, the regions that are now under his command. The colonel is 43 years of age. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1885, was promoted to sub-lieutenant in 1890, captain in 1898, lieutenant-colonel 1904, his new appointment entitling him to the full rank of colonel. He has risen to high rank very rapidly, owing to the special service he has seen in Africa, which has been both varied and important. Prior to his services in the Chad district, Colonel Largeau was one of the companions of Colonel Marchand in his famous march across Africa.

## CONSTITUTION FOR MONACO IS NOW BEING DRAWN

PARIS—The constitution promised to the Monagasques by their Prince is being drawn up by a commission of French jurists-consults. Rumors which have been current that a republic had been proclaimed in Monaco have proved unfounded.

With a population consisting of about 19,000 inhabitants, the principality will furnish only about 650 electors. Of these 19,000 inhabitants only 1500 are subjects of Prince Albert, the remaining 17,500 being French or Italian.

Apart from the domain belonging to the Prince, the value of real estate in Monaco is estimated at \$28,000,000, two thirds of which is possessed by Frenchmen. The capital, Monaco, is under French protection.

## SOCIALIST PARTY OPPOSE NEW BILL

(Special to The Monitor.)

ROME—Sig. Luzzatti is trying to introduce a new electoral law combining the extension of suffrage with compulsory voting. This bill is meeting with strong opposition from the Socialist party on the score that the obligatory clauses threaten the liberty of the elector.

## GERMANS ORGANIZE EXPORT TRADE OF FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—It is announced that an agreement has been come to by some of the principal machinery makers in Germany, the special object being the organization of the far eastern export trade. The new combination includes 20 firms, among them being the Bamag Company; Seek Brothers, Dresden, mill builders; the Saxony Machine Works, formerly Richard Hauptmann; Ernst Schuess & Co., Duesseldorf; Unruh & Liebig, and the Rennecker Machine Tool Company, Chemnitz; all of these being companies of great importance.

A central commercial-technical office is being opened at Shanghai, and will begin actual business on Jan. 1. With a view to forming a screw syndicate, a meeting attended by practically all the screw manufacturers has just been held at Cologne. A provisional agreement was arrived at, which, unless confirmed later, will expire on Jan. 31.

In the meantime an attempt will be made to induce those who have not entered into the new agreement to reconsider their decision. The principal outsiders have agreed not to sell at the standard prices fixed by the agreement, but will not be bound as to the output.

## FAMOUS ORGAN AGAIN IN USE IN TEMPLE CHURCH

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The work of renovating and repairing the Temple church organ which had been going on for several months is now complete and the famous instrument has been reopened. The Temple organ was built in 1682-4 by Bernard Smith, the most celebrated organ-builder of his own, or any other, day, and was bought in 1688 by the Societies of the Middle and Inner Temple for £1000, which in those days was a very large sum. It is said that Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys witnessed the trial of Smith's organ against that of his rival, Renatus Harris, and gave the decision in favor of Smith. What Stradivarius was to the violin Smith was to the organ, and the Temple organ was the largest and most famous of all his instruments, the pipes and stops being wonderfully soft, sweet, and brilliant in tone.

Owing to the age and worn-out character of some of the mechanical parts, it was decided last year to have the organ taken down and reconstructed, and while several new stops and other improvements have been added, all the old pipes have been carefully

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Japanese Flower Artists

One school in existence for thirteen centuries.

IN NO other country but Japan is the art of flower arrangement taught as a special accomplishment by trained masters and according to fixed rules established by the various schools. There have been different authorities on the mode to be followed in this important decoration in a Japanese household, but none has displaced the original school, which had its inception in a family named Ono, generally known as Ikenobo, in the seventh century.

Prince Shotoku was really the one with whom the idea originated. He instructed Ono-no Imoko, the minister of state, to formulate a set of rules for flower arrangement. Imoko was a man of learning and culture and had enjoyed the advantage of foreign travel, having twice made a voyage to China. He took for his model Mt. Sumi, India, associated with the Horai islands of Sofuku, and from

## How to Select a Private Secretary

Governor Pothier of Rhode Island says he selected his secretary without knowing anything much about him and largely on his face value. He said the young man applied to him for the position and did not have any specially strong backing. "I just looked at him, and his eyes looked good and he looked alive, so I made him my secretary right there without considering any other applicants."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Reading Men

All of the students together drew out for use outside the Yale library a total of 23,826 volumes. Call it an even 24,000 and we have 600 books a week drawn out, or 100 a day, by say 3000 students. One way of looking at it is that each day 2900 boys do not go to the library for a book and 100 do go there for that purpose. . . . It may be added, that if anything like one boy in 30 draws regularly from the Yale library, then that valuable branch of the university is doing more work than formerly.—Hartford Courant.

Never anger made good guard for itself.—Shakespeare.

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## PORTOFINO

Porto Delphino, the port of the dolphin.



DRAWN BY MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

THERE is no road into Portofino save the one that runs along the coast from Rapallo, nine miles or so away. The mountains border it in an unbroken wall until one approaches Portofino, where they mount up into a great promontory stretching into the sea, and the road stops, baffled. At the end is Portofino in a cup-like bay, round which the mountain rises save for the opening into the harbor. There is a gap, too, where the sun shines in at evening and floods the little town with golden light when the pine-covered rocks are somber in the shadow.

Portofino is a cheerful place for all its solitude. It is as if the town had turned its back upon the mainland, and looked toward the sea for its communication with the world. All the life of the place concentrates upon the harbor, every house faces it; the few villas overhang it; the men ply their trades upon the quay, carpentering or shoemaking or sailstitching. Some of the houses are supported on arches which form an arcade by the water; others rise sheer from the water's edge, with balconies and roof-gardens from which their inhabitants may view the busy scenes below. Even the square is an extension of the quay, and the cafes with their little tables are set round the harbor as if in expectancy of customers from the sea. Their chief traffic comes across the water; and sunbrowned men and women stand at the doors, looking out, as inland innkeepers might look for travelers along the high road.

There is a cathedral at the top of the square, a stone's throw from the waves; there are no roads to it from the mountain, but then it was not built for landmen; it is the cathedral of the mariners and fisherfolk and peasantry who travel up and down in the tide of traffic that goes through the gulf of Genoa.

If we row out past the wooded point, against whose cliffs breakers dash in a whirl of spume, we look back on a multitude of mountains; the further we go more crests appear behind the lower ranges, at the foot of which the narrow seaboard lies. Their slopes are clothed with shadow, although the sun is still bright on the waves. Only Portofino gleams out like a flashing jewel, a nest of white and pink and yellow houses, circled by the pine-clad rocks and olive woods that cover the steep ascent behind.

Far across the sea, upon the skyline, we turn to see the pale Carrara hills; the clouds are crouching low behind the horizon and there is nothing to disturb their infinite serenity. They are full of

color, but it is hushed and pale, elusive as that which gleams in mother of pearl; scarcely color, rather a glow of light and mist against the blue. Later still, we look again and find gray clouds have risen, through which the setting sun rays stream, shedding a rosy light on the far hills. The sails of a fishing fleet stand out against the horizon and the sun strikes red on them. They seem mere points of light, fading away into a distant world.

The view of all views is attained from the topmost heights of the promontory, however. When the long coast road has been traversed, and the still longer journey between the mountain ridges made, a new road curves up the back of the mountain, ascending higher and higher, and further out from the mainland, simultaneously. As one mounts, the coast opens out on either side. First, Camogli, a fortified mass

jutting into the sea beside the neck of the promontory, with a fury of miniature white billows sweeping round it; villa-studded hills lead on to Nervi; and then comes Genoa, a sprawling mass of houses receding between the encircling mountains. The coast swings round here, and continues into fathomless distance. We are facing the southern Riviera, behind which rise the snowcapped Alps, dwarfing into pin points the innumerable towns which dot the far blue hills.

Blue, dazzlingly blue, the Mediterranean sparkles. Above all shines the sun, with that indescribably soft, luminous brightness which is peculiar to Italy. And on the other side of the road we look down on a view of equal beauty; the eastern Riviera stretching with its white towns and wavegirt bays, to the serene Carraras, whose snow-covered summits cut the sky over the Ligure hills.

## Indians at St. Paul's

What Addison says they thought.

WHEN the four Indian kings were in this country about a twelve-month ago, I often mixed with the rabble, and followed them a whole day together, being wonderfully struck with the sight of every thing that is new or uncommon. I have, since their departure, employed a friend to make many inquiries of their landlord the upholsterer relating to their manners and conversation, as also concerning the remarks which they made in this country; for, next to the forming a right notion of such strangers, I should be desirous of learning what ideas they have conceived of us.

The upholsterer, finding my friend very inquisitive about these his lodgers, brought him some time since a little bundle of papers, which he assured him were written by King Sa Ga Yean Qua Rash Tow, and, as he supposed, left behind by some mistake. These papers are now translated, and contain abundance of very odd observations, which I find this little fraternity of kings made during their stay in the Isle of Great Britain. I shall present my reader with a short specimen of them in this paper, and may perhaps communicate more to him hereafter. In the article on London are the following words, which without doubt are meant of the church of St. Paul.

On the most rising part of the town there stands a huge house, big enough to contain the whole nation of which I am King. Our good brother E Tow O Koam, King of the Rivers, is of opinion it was made by the hands of that great God to whom it is consecrated. The kings of Granajah and of the Six Nations believe that it was created with the earth, and produced on the same day with the sun and moon. But for my own part, by the best information that I could get of this matter, I am apt to think that this

prodigious pile was fashioned into the shape it now bears by several tools and instruments, of which they have a wonderful variety in this country. It was probably at first an huge mis-shapen rock that grew upon the top of the hill, which the natives of the country (after having cut it into a kind of regular figure) bored and hollowed with incredible pains and industry, until they had wrought in it all those beautiful vaults and caverns into which it is divided at this day. As soon as this rock was thus curiously scooped to their liking, a prodigious number of hands must have been employed in chipping the outside of it, which is now as smooth as the surface of a pebble; and is in several places hewn out into pillars that stand like the trunks of so many trees, bound about the top with garlands of leaves.

## The Origin of Cotton Thread

Curiously enough, it was a war that brought about the revolution in the manufacture of sewing thread. When Napoleon occupied North Germany in 1803, the supply of silk from Hamburg, which was used in making heddles, for the loom harness, in Paisley, was cut off.

Unless some substitute could be found, the weaving industry of Paisley would be ruined. Peter Clark experimented with cotton-warp yarn, and succeeded in making thread like the six-cord sewing thread used today. It took the place of silk in the heddles, and the weaving business went on, uninterrupted by the war.

Then it occurred to another man to use the cotton thread in place of linen for sewing, and he recommended it to the women of the town. It was so much smoother than the linen that the women liked it. The thread was sold in hanks and wound by the purchaser into little balls, but the merchant soon decided to wind the hank on a bobbin or spool for his customers, as an added inducement to purchase it instead of the linen.

From this beginning the cotton thread trade has grown, and now silk and linen are used only for special work.—Harpers Weekly.

Character is property.—Smiles.

## Science and Health

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## THE REALITY OF GOOD.

ONE of the fundamental truths of Christian Science is the allness of God and the consequent impotence of evil. As long as we look upon evil as a reality or power we cannot make any real progress in the Christian life. It was the knowledge of God, good, which Jesus defined as eternal life, and this knowledge of good carries as a necessary accompaniment the unknowing of evil, the false knowledge of which brings mortality, sin, sickness and death. It is the knowledge of evil which brings all the trouble into the world, and it is only by unknowing the false and knowing good alone, that the belief of evil will again be driven out.

In the fifty-first chapter of Isaiah we have an inspiring presentation of the

power of God and the nothingness of error. Many of the verses ring with the spirit of joy and dominion. "I, even I, am he that comforteth you; who art thou, that thou shouldst be afraid of a man which shall die, and of the son of man which shall be made as grass; and forgettest the Lord thy maker, that hath stretched forth the heavens, and laid the foundations of the earth; and hast feared continually every day because of the fury of the oppressor, as if he were ready to destroy? and where is the fury of the oppressor?" Who is it that comforts us? It is God, the all-powerful, all-wise and all-loving. And who art thou? Why, His child, made in His image and likeness and reflecting His goodness, wisdom and dominion. How can we have any fear of this mortal

seeming, when we remember that God is the only creator, and his creation includes only what is harmonious? Mortal existence is a continual fear of the fury of the oppressor, but the inspired writer asks, "Where is the fury of the oppressor?" and spiritual consciousness must reply that it is nowhere in a universe in which God is everywhere present and His love is protecting His children.

Mrs. Eddy also tells us in Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, the text-book of Christian Science, that "the nothingness of error is in proportion to its wickedness" (Science and Health p. 569). This statement is proved every time that a sinner is reformed. There are certain forms of evil which everybody recognizes as evil, while there are other forms of material thinking which are usually regarded as comparatively harmless. Most of the world has a certain average standard of morality to which it thinks everybody should live up, whether it does or not. It is sometimes easier to raise one who is far down in sin, to this average standard which he knows and every one else knows is right, than to raise an ordinary respectable mortal a little above the average. However, there is no reason for discouragement and failure in this fer

the right is always victorious in the end. It merely shows why the work of spiritual regeneration is often a slow, and to the material senses sometimes a painful process.

Every inch of progress above the average must come through earnest, persistent work and constant struggle against temptation and indifference. That this effort is necessary we can plainly see, for the standard of right which is now commonly accepted has not been sufficient to save the world from sin and suffering. That this work brings peace and happiness is attested by the lives of those who have taken it up. It is natural and right for everybody to have some work and some aim in life, and while work along material lines is often disappointing in its results, work toward a spiritual goal, however slow the progress may seem, is always worth while. It gives one an object in life worth striving after. While our individual progress may seem slow, if we look back to what has been accomplished for the good of mankind since Mrs. Eddy first gave her discovery to the world, we may well marvel at the advancement that has already been made. And we can take comfort from the fact that what this generation has fought for will be the natural heritage of the next, and that the noblest and purest of each succeeding age will continue to raise the standard of right living, "till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

"The Star of Africa" is described as "a pendeloque or drop brilliant weighing 516 1/2 carats." It was found by a foreman of the Premier (Transvaal) Company.

## A Kentucky Chariot

A farmer came to town Monday driving a pair of oxen to a buggy, which attracted a great deal of attention. No such a team was ever seen on a buggy in Elizabethtown before. The oxen could trot about six miles an hour and the owner made about as good time with them as an ordinary buggy horse. Elizabeth News.

## OUTDOOR STUDIES

THE state ornithologist has written to the New Haven (Conn.) Palladium these arguments for outdoor studies in schools:

The study of our common wild birds in the public schools is no mere fad, but based upon soundest reason. Granting that every child ought to acquire an interest in nature and outdoor life, acquaintance with the birds is the best starting point for such an interest. Every child naturally delights in wild animals and in stories about them. Under present conditions birds are about the only wild creatures readily found. Their songs, flight, liveliness, colors and habits are all specially attractive. The bird is thus the best means of beginning a lifelong interest in things outdoors. Simple studies of birds should be therefore introduced in the youngest grades, and not postponed to high school, when tastes and habits are largely formed.

The old objection of a crowded curri-

culum does not hold. If nature is now crowded out, so much the worse for the curriculum. The older systems devoted nearly all attention to studies of mankind and his ideas or languages, and sent out children ignorant of the world in which they lived—a mistake now being corrected. The outdoor studies, instead of being a burden, prove a rest and diversion, and can be worked in as reading or English exercises without loss of time. A few odd minutes now and then devoted to birds, flowers, and other outdoor subjects, would be most wisely spent. Many states are now requiring such things. Illinois has a law requiring bird study and kindness to animals to be taught for at least half an hour each week, under penalty for neglect. The state board of education of New York gives by name certain kinds of birds which must be studied.

## The Same: Only More.

"I would like," said a book agent to a busy editor, "to call your attention to a little work that I have here." "Yes," replied the editor. "Well, let me call your attention to a whole lot of work that I have here."—Youths Company.

"Yonder uplands are rich pasturage, and my neighbor has fertile meadows; but my field," says the farmer, "only holds the world together."—Eaton.

Thine own wish wish I thee in every place.  
The Christmas joy, the song, the feast, the cheer:  
Thine be the light of love in every face  
That looks on thee to bless thy coming year.  
My own wish wish I thee—what dost thou crave?  
All thy dear hopes be thine, whatever they be.  
A wish fulfilled may make thee king or slave,  
I wish thee wisdom's eyes where-with to see.  
Behold, she stands and waits, the youthful Year!  
A breeze of morning breathes about her brows;  
She brings thee gifts. What blessing wilt thou choose?  
Life's crown of good in earth or Heaven above?  
The one immortal joy thou canst not lose.  
Is love! Leave all the rest and choose thou love.  
—Colin Thacker



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 31, 1910.

### The Business Situation

MANY satisfactory and in some respects highly encouraging developments have taken place in the world's business during the year just closed. If one should address himself to these as well as to the unfavorable conditions that have arisen during the latter part of the period it would be seen that the former outweigh the latter many times. In other words, taken as a whole the year 1910 has witnessed great progress in manufacturing and industrial lines, an enormous addition to the world's wealth from farm and mineral products, and many corporations will be able to show the largest earnings in their history. The slackening in commercial and industrial activity in evidence during the latter part of the period has been marked; but it is a natural reaction, and will be of great benefit to future industrial expansion and world-wide prosperity.

Thirty-three important railway and industrial companies of the United States during the past year have increased dividend disbursements on their common stocks over \$46,000,000. Most of the railways earned larger balances for their stock for the fiscal year ended June 30 last than for the preceding twelve months, notwithstanding increased operating costs. No railway company of prominence passed its dividend, and in a few cases dividends were initiated or resumed. As a general thing the non-dividend-paying stocks showed considerably larger earnings. There has been a falling off recently in revenues, but as a whole railway traffic continues satisfactory.

Foreign commerce for the year 1910 has reached almost, if not quite beyond, the limit of any previous year. This, in view of the falling off in our cereal exports, is a gratifying showing. Manufacturers are widening their field of activity by introducing their products into foreign lands; thus benefiting themselves and their new customers besides helping to increase the American trade balance. The imports are the largest of any previous year. The recent shrinkage in the volume of goods shipped into this country is attributed to the spirit of economy which lately has been manifesting itself in individual and commercial life.

A feature of the year's activities has been the tendency to over-produce. The consumptive demand has not kept pace with the output in iron and steel, copper, textile and other industries. At the same time stocks in hands of manufacturers are generally reported low. The policy of hand-to-mouth purchasing has been followed for the greater part of the year in the hope that lower commodity prices may be established. Curtailment is now in order in many directions—an emergency resorted to in most cases in order to maintain prices. But prices need to come down. A lower range of commodity values is almost certain to be reached, and the sooner the better for industrial progress. In the meantime a restoration of confidence would go far toward keeping the wheels of commerce moving. There is nothing of an alarming character in the situation. On the contrary, the future is pregnant with hope. Prosperity occasionally halts, but never will the people cease to enjoy it if they act with common sense and patience.

THE more one looks into it, the more one is impressed with the fact that in the matter of parcel delivery little progress has been made in the last few hundred years. Especially is this the case when the parcel comes late and is marked C. O. D.

### Republicans and the Presidency

THE national political situation will be clearer to the average reader when he shall have succeeded in adjusting his thought to the idea that the presidency is no longer an office practically at the disposal of the Republican party. Many renewals of its lease upon the White House have served to create the impression that it might be extended indefinitely. The facts do not justify this belief, however, and there is misleading obliquity in the view that the landlord is altogether satisfied with the present arrangement. Recent events indicate pretty plainly that the Democratic party must be considered in the light of an eligible and probable tenant. These events make it evident, at any rate, that if the Republican party is to succeed in obtaining a renewal in 1912 it will be because something will have occurred in the meantime to convince the landlord that with all its faults it will be better to continue to trust the old tenant with the occupancy and care of the premises.

At the moment there are no signs of a change in the landlord's recently assumed attitude toward the present and the probable tenant. The latter has not done anything so far to justify anxiety with regard to its line of conduct in the event of its being handed over the keys. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that having encountered a long series of deprivations and hardships by reason of its past follies, it is now determined, if given another chance, to lead a most exemplary life.

These remarks are called forth by the news that the question of selecting a competent person for the management of Mr. Taft's campaign for reelection is now enlisting the attention of Republicans high in official life at Washington. There is talk of making Representative Weeks of Massachusetts the President's first political adviser. There is talk of supplanting Postmaster-General Hitchcock as chairman of the national Republican committee. There is talk of the likelihood of a serious split in the ranks of President Taft's friends—in his own political household—if certain plans looking to the conduct of the campaign now forming shall be carried out. There is talk of doing certain things to please the West and doing certain things so as not to offend the East, and there is talk of bringing Colonel Roosevelt and the President into contact and harmony that there may be complete unity in rank, file and leadership and that the Republican nomination in 1912 may settle everything, as usual.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the result of the next presidential contest will not be determined in the manner that has come to be regarded as usual. Preliminary plans, combinations, organization, may serve in this instance to hinder rather than help the party that is striving to retain the ascendancy. The great body of the people are not being consulted with relation to these plans,

and have little sympathy with them. To the great body of the people they appear premature and presumptuous. The fact which they serve to emphasize most strongly is that long before the Democratic party has made anything like a definite move—before it has settled upon the name of a standard-bearer—public interests are being made secondary at Washington to those of the party in control, that this control may be strengthened and continued.

To the impartial onlooker it would seem that President Taft will be best advised by somebody who shall tell him plainly that the country is not prepared at present for the inauguration of a campaign that cannot culminate in a nomination for nearly eighteen months or in an election for nearly two years, and that the thing to do in order to make reasonably sure of a second term is to make the first one a success.

THE way President Taft is applying economy to government work in Washington constitutes impressive evidence that industry hereafter will be the price of security and the badge of promotion.

A NEW note has been sounded in the relations existing between the people of the dual monarchy over which Francis Joseph has ruled for so many years. It has been the custom to speak of Austria-Hungary as a country divided against itself. The Magyar element has consistently remonstrated against what it considered Austrian dominance. But if the news, emanating from Budapest fore-shadows a better understanding, the policy of the house of Hapsburg has evidently borne fruit. Emperor Francis Joseph and Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir apparent, have labored assiduously to reconcile the various nationalities with each other. The Budapest incident would indicate that to some extent success has crowned their efforts.

For some years the ruler of Austria-Hungary has delegated many of the governmental tasks to the heir apparent. Franz Ferdinand, keenly alive to the difficulties that confront him, appears to fulfill the expectations of his royal uncle. But when for the first time the successor to the throne was delegated to represent the Emperor at the reception to Austro-Hungarian delegations at Budapest it caused no little surprise that the Hungarian members were no less delighted with Franz Ferdinand's attitude than were the Austrians. This was the more remarkable because for years it had been the opinion that the relations between the heir apparent and Hungary were decidedly strained.

While the incident may be of passing moment, it, nevertheless, opens up a question that will find its answer one way or another when the nephew to Francis Joseph ascends the throne. May it not be that the next ruler of Austria-Hungary will succeed in binding closer the ties of government without taking from the Magyar nation what belongs to it? When Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary at Ofen, 1867, he undoubtedly intended to accord the Hungarians every privilege to which they were entitled. The difficulty has been to assimilate the various elements within Hungary itself where Roumanians, Slovaks, Croats, Servians, Germans, besides the Hungarians, make up the population.

Certain Hungarians of prominence believe that it is one duty of their country to prevent the German advance upon the east. Their objections to closer amalgamation with Austria are based on the opinion that by strengthening German influence within the dual monarchy the native structure will be weakened. Count Joseph Malaith, one of the strongest supporters of Hungary's claims, goes so far as to say that "Hungary in virtue of her seniority, both as a kingdom or constitutional entity, in virtue of homogeneity, political and geographical, is the predominant partner, a fact which it is reserved for the future to demonstrate."

It may be that Hungarian patriotism is responsible for some of the more extravagant statements regarding Austrian dominance, as the Magyars see it. But while Count Malaith and his associates may have just cause for speaking as they do, it is not apparent that up to the present Hungary has suffered by reason of the triple alliance. To that extent German influence seems to have worked for general good. The alliance has assuredly been the means of strengthening the position of the dual monarchy within Europe and without. The people of Hungary may be right in resenting that their nation is a component part of the Austrian empire, as Lord Palmerston termed it. But the German advance has apparently not made Austria-Hungary less. Both nations may eventually reach a point where respective governmental policies will afford the greatest protection to each, at the same time uniting the empire and the kingdom completely. And Europe will greet the day when the Austro-Hungarian complication shall make way for a state of affairs that will tend toward greater security and political stability on the continent.

A FIREMAN on the Pennsylvania railway the other day, cool and alert, stopped a train that was running uncontrolled, at high speed, with about 100 passengers. The latter, upon becoming acquainted with the fact, made up a testimonial purse, which was promptly declined by the fireman on the ground that he had simply done his duty. The honest pride of such a man in the unsentimental and unromantic performance of what he believed to be his plain duty should be respected. It was a fine thing to be ready with efficient action in an emergency, but there is something even finer in the refusal to cheapen the performance by the acceptance of a reward.

IT MAY be that it is the high cost of living in the Philippines that deters young men and women in this country from trying for places in the public schools of the islands. Then, again, it may be simply because the Philippines are so far away.

THERE is a strong popular sentiment, both in New York and Chicago, in favor of a quieter New Year's eve, but the impression prevails that, as usual, it may be drowned this year by the noise of tin horns.

THE fact should not be lost sight of that some of the airships to be constructed next year will be large enough to accommodate brass bands. Thus, perhaps, popular music may be raised to a higher plane.

NO DOUBT the fifty railroads which have added \$5,000,000 to the annual payroll will be compensated through increased efficiency on the part of the 75,000 trainmen benefited by the increase.

TAKE it all the way through, 1910 was a very fair sort of a year for those who did their best to make it so.

### Austria-Hungary

### France to Accept English Time

Clocks that are right in Paris are nine minutes faster than clocks that are right in London. London time is regulated from the observatory of Greenwich; Paris time is regulated by the observatory of Paris. The business relations between London and Paris are very intimate, and are constantly becoming closer. There is much telegraphing between the two capitals, as there is much traveling. It has long been agreed among thinking people in the two cities that one should accept the time of the other. This has been the case especially of late as a result of the very satisfactory working of the entente between the two nations. Civic pride in Paris, naturally, dictated insistence on the acceptance by London of Paris time; national pride in England would not listen to any departure in that country from Greenwich time. Paris has yielded, and in a little while, or as soon as the matter can be properly adjusted, the clocks that are right in Paris and the clocks that are right in London will all strike at the same time.

This may seem to many a small matter, but it is really an important step in the direction of international unity. The nations cannot have anything in common—not even the time of day—without feeling more directly and more fully the influence of interdependence. A standard of time might of itself and in itself constitute but a frail tie between two or more countries, but, on the other hand, it is easy to see how it might lead to the adoption of other things in common.

Greenwich time cannot, for obvious reasons, be made the universal standard any more than Washington time, but the acceptance of Greenwich time by France and Germany, for instance, might lead to the acceptance of certain French and German standards by England. Many things remain to be standardized—weights and measures and money among them—and with a general standardization there will come a further breaking down of those barriers, now mainly imaginary, that shut away from each other peoples who might be neighborly and friendly and even brotherly.

MAYOR GAYNOR has discovered a theatrical critic on the New York police force. Well, why should not a guardian of the peace be literary?

WHILE there is significance in at least twenty-seven states adopting state flowers within ten years, equally puzzling becomes the apathy of a dozen or so others that have neglected to avail themselves of the same opportunity. More than a decade ago the choice was delegated to the school children in the respective states, and in 1900 eight of these states had their names officially associated with floral emblems. The pioneers in this movement, be it said with admiration and respect, were Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota and Utah. Since then, according to statistics compiled up to 1910, the number of states listed as having recorded their choice has grown to thirty-five, while the territory of Alaska also has a "state flower." What about the others?

Putting aside all considerations except that of pure sentiment, which alone has any intimate bearing upon this question of the state flower, no sound reason appears why interest in it should be allowed to wane until the emblematic floral table carries a full quota of names. Judging from results, no single commonwealth has a prohibitive right to claim any special bloom, for double duty as a state emblem is being done by the apple blossom, the violet, the rose, the magnolia and the rhododendron; the gorgeous goldenrod, most generally representative of the country at large, has been named five times, and may easily command first place in popularity.

Right there is a fact worthy of special attention, in view of the periodical agitation for adoption of a national American flower. If figures are any criterion, the goldenrod has nearly three times the support for that prominent position that can be mustered for its nearest competitors. Probably difficulty would attend efforts to find any plausible reason why many of the states have held aloof when others were making their choice, but is there not likelihood that renewed discussion of the goldenrod's merits as a nationally representative flower might lead more of them to vote for it? Country-wide opinion, thus established, would be fairly decisive.

WHEN the "postal poll" is analyzed carefully, it appears to be not so very different from the once popular "straw ballot."

IN CONSIDERING America's musical future and the influences bearing upon it, the benefits of orchestras in small towns, composed of local talent, quickly make themselves apparent. These little groups of musicians, often dependent on mere practise and inexperienced advice, are a focusing point for the village social life. No matter how crude their execution of even the simplest compositions; no matter what discords their instruments, inaptly handled, send forth to discriminating ears; the village orchestra has a definite effect in developing the musical tastes of rural communities.

Moreover, while a few amateurish organizations of this kind may be placed temporarily in the same category as the improvised German band that freely travesties the trained companies which play in the home country, the great majority of them display a knowledge of the finer points of music that raises them much higher in popular estimation. Because a place is small numerically constitutes no sign that musical culture fails to exist there. In fact, some of the small towns already have acquired note as centers for that sort of learning. From several of them musicians of ability have gone forth to study further, win honors and material rewards.

If a village has an orchestra, there is always hope of improving the quality of the music dispensed. In case no such organization exists, there are many reasons why attempts should be made to get the young people together and have them form some kind of a musical society. Interest in this field of effort is easily stimulated. Willingness to cooperate is forthcoming when some one calls for volunteers. Practise and instruction bring the finished result. The village orchestra deserves special credit for the part it is playing as a factor in American musical advancement.

### Flowers of State

### The Village Orchestra